

# THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 3643.

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## BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

1897.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY,  
OCTOBER 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1897.

PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.—Madame ALBANI, Miss EVANGELINE FLOR-  
ENCE, Miss HILDA FOSTER, and Miss ANNA WILLIAMS  
(her farewell appearances in Birmingham); Miss MARIE BREHA  
and Miss ADA CROSSLAY; Mr. GEORGE MAY; Mr. EDWARD  
LLOYD and Mr. BEN DAVIES; Mr. ANDREW BLACK, Mr.  
PLUNKET GREENE, and Mr. BISHOPM.

TUESDAY MORNING.—'ELIJAH.'

TUESDAY EVENING.

BRABHMS' 'SONG OF DESTINY.'

MR. EDWARD GERMAN'S SYMPHONIC POEM 'HAMLET'  
(Composed expressly for this Festival).

BEETHOVEN'S C MINOR NO. 5.

WAGNER'S 'MEISTERSINGER' OVERTURE.

SCENE 3, ACT III., of 'DIE WALKÜRE.'

SCHUMANN'S 'MANFRED' OVERTURE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

PROFESSOR STANFORD'S NEW 'REQUIEM MASS'  
(First time of performance).

BACH'S CANTATA 'O LIGHT EVERLASTING.'

BRABHMS' SYMPHONY, No. 1.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

PURCELL'S 'KING ARTHUR' MUSIC

(As specially Edited by Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland for this Festival).

CHERUBINI'S 'MEDEA' OVERTURE.

BEETHOVEN'S 'LEONORA' OVERTURE, No. 3.

THURSDAY MORNING.—'MESSIAH.'

THURSDAY EVENING.

GLUCK'S 'IPHIGENIA IN AULIS' OVERTURE.

ARTHUR SOMERVELL'S NEW CANTATA 'ODE TO THE SEA'

(Composed expressly for this Festival).

WAGNER'S 'SIEGFRIED IDYLL'

MOZART'S G MINOR SYMPHONY.

DVORAK'S 'CARNIVAL' OVERTURE.

FRIDAY MORNING.

SCHUBERT'S 'MASS IN E FLAT.'

TSCHAICKOWSKI'S SYMPHONY 'PATHÉTIQUE'.

DR. HUBERT PARRY'S 'JOB.'

FRIDAY EVENING.—BERLIOZ'S 'FAUST.'

CONDUCTOR..... DR. HANS RICHTER.

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The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE MONDAY, September 20.

Prospectuses and references on application.

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The COLLEGE COURSES for the General and for the Special Diploma COMMENCE ON OCTOBER 5 next.—For further information apply to the REGISTRAR, OWENS COLLEGE.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

LECTURES ON ZOOLOGY.

The GENERAL COURSE of LECTURES, by Prof. W. F. WILDON, F.R.S., will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, October 6, at 1 p.m.

These Lectures are suited to the requirements of Students preparing for the Examinations of the London University, as well as to those of Students wishing to study Zoology for its own sake. Notices of other Courses of Lectures to be delivered during the Session will be given later. J. M. HORSHURGH, M.A., Secretary.

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The SESSION 1897-8 will BEGIN on THURSDAY, October 7. Students are requested to enter their names between 2 and 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, October 6.

The Inaugural Address will be delivered on THURSDAY, October 7, at 4.30 p.m., by Mrs. FAWCETT.

Further information on application.

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DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART,  
ROYAL COLLEGE of ART, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.

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The ANNUAL SESSION, 1897-88, will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, October 6. Art Classes in connection with the College are open to the public on payment of fees. The Classes for Men and Women Students meet separately. The Studies comprise Ornament and the Figure, with a view to their ultimate use in Design and Composition, and include the Study of Drawing, Model-making, Still Life, and the Drawing and Painting of Ornament and the Figure.

Candidates for admission who have not passed any Examination of the Department in Freehand Drawing must pass the Admission Examination in that Subject.

The Classes will be held at the College on September 28 and October 5, at 11.45 a.m. and 4.45 p.m. on both days, and on subsequent Tuesdays at frequent intervals throughout the Session.

Applications for further information may be made in writing to the SECRETARY, Department of Science and Art, S.W., or, on and after October 6, personally to the REGISTRAR, Royal College, Exhibition-road, S.W.

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UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.

WINTER SESSION, 1897-98.

FACULTY of MEDICINE.

The WINTER SESSION COMMENCES on WEDNESDAY, October 13. The Preliminary Examination will commence on September 25.

The Degrees in Medicine granted by the University are—Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.), Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) and Master of Surgery (Ch.M.). A Diploma in Public Health is conferred, after Examination, on Graduates in Medicine of any University of the United Kingdom.

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Students who are desirous of studying any particular Subject or Subjects, without attending the Complete Courses of the various Faculties, can be admitted as Non-Matriculated Students on payment of the separate fees for such Classes as they select.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1897.

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## LITERATURE

*The Works of Robert Louis Stevenson.* Edinburgh Edition. Vols. I.-XXIV. (Longmans & Co., &c.)

(Second Notice.)

WHILE 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' is being, as we said last week, constantly alluded to as though it were Stevenson's typical work, his best characters—Catriona, for instance, and Prince Otto—seem to have made little impression upon the critics, and none upon the public. Hence it may be said that amongst those writers whose fate it is to win praise for their worst work, and blame or neglect for their best, Stevenson must be counted. The crowning sorrow of every true artist's life is to have a full share of that artistic conscience which drives the artist like a goad in one direction, and yet to be driven in another by the tyranny of Byles the Butcher. And this is why there is a pathetic, almost a tragic note in that letter of Stevenson's that we quoted last week. The taste of the public had to be consulted, and Stevenson yielded. In our literature there are only too many such cases. Hood's case was one; another was that of England's greatest humourist—the writer whose mood and method Stevenson at the beginning of his career deliberately set out to imitate—Sterne. Those who will take the trouble to compare the earlier volumes of 'Tristram Shandy' (published at York) with those that at intervals followed will find (as has been well pointed out) that the three elements of the early volumes—humour, "sentiment," and indecency—vary in relation to each other as the work proceeds. Whimsical and self-pleasing as Sterne was, he, as a writer of fiction, felt (as afterwards Scott felt) that he was producing a commodity for the public market. But two very different kinds of public to cater for had Sterne and Scott. Sterne, finding that his readers had but a dull appreciation of his humour, a vivid appreciation of his "sentiment," and a voracious appetite for his indecency, gave them what they wanted. More's the pity!

In the same way Stevenson found it was such work as 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' which enlarged his public—enlarged it far beyond that which he had secured by his *impressions de voyage*, and even by those admirable stories of adventure which are just as fascinating to the adult as to boys. This will account for and excuse the ghastly ugliness of such stories as 'The Wrecker.' Though, as we have said before, there was undoubtedly a morbid strain in his constitution, it seems hard to believe that such a work as this is by the same writer whose winsome pictures of travel won for him at the first the suffrages of his best readers, and who gave us the story of 'Prince Otto,' his masterpiece if fiction is still to be ranked among the fine arts. There is no knowing what English literature has lost through the chilly reception accorded to that book. Instead of hailing Stevenson as the rival of Sir Walter Scott where Scott is supreme, and instead of treating 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' as the rendering *par excellence* of the great idea of man's dual nature, why did not those voluble friends of his do their best to force upon the attention of the public a story such as Scott with all his genius could not have written? Yes, the way in which the fascinating hero of this story and the less fascinating heroine are made to find in the end, to their great surprise, that "though married," they love each other, is in an exquisite vein of refined humour and ethereal irony that was beyond Scott. Not even the delicate imagination and the wise playfulness of Mr. George Meredith are more delicious to the cultivated reader than are the same qualities in 'Prince Otto.' Though no doubt the influence of another writer, Richter, may be felt, that such a book had but scant success is an ugly sign of the times.

And what about those *impressions de voyage*, with which Stevenson began his literary career? It is one of the most engaging charms of the thoroughgoing Stevensonians that they seem to have read nothing before Stevenson wrote. For instance, the plot of 'Treasure Island' never for a moment suggested to them 'The Gold Bug' or 'Monte Cristo'. Had the 'Inland Voyage' and the 'Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes' been original in mood and in method, it might have been prophesied for them that their permanent place in literature was secure. But though man is no doubt a worthy (or is some day going to be a worthy) specimen of Nature's ingenious handiwork, if there is one thing in which he is *not* remarkable, it is this very matter of originality of mood and method. And this is why, in that same court of universal criticism where the faithful editors are bringing with such splendour of type and paper, Stevenson's works, it is generally considered necessary before judgment is pronounced to ask, "Is the mood and is the method of this book the writer's own?" Now we should be grieved to startle the Stevensonian mind overmuch, but the truth must be told: there was a writer in the last century named Laurence Sterne, who also was given to sentimental travelling, who also encountered a donkey—two donkeys, one alive and one dead—with whom he held philosophical and sentimental colloquies.

Few things in literature are more striking than the impression that was made by the mood and method of this earlier sentimental traveller upon the entire literature of Europe. It is not merely that you cannot turn over the pages of forgotten English writers and English magazines of that period without coming constantly upon imitations of the antics of poor Yorick in 'Tristram Shandy'; but the same may be said of the writers of France and Germany. And equally were the reading public captivated by the 'Sentimental Journey' and its moralizing upon the varying phenomena of continental life. Everybody was making sentimental journeys through the countries of Western Europe; everybody as he moved about from town to town was making his reflections *à la Yorick*. 'Gleanings in France,' 'Gleanings in Belgium,' 'Gleanings in Holland,' 'Gleanings in England and Wales,' were not confined to the glib pen of Samuel Jackson Pratt—everybody who could join three sentences together was "gleaning, gleaning" philosophical reflections by the wayside as he moved sentimentally from place to place. It was the same in Germany. It is not only in such poor books as the 'Physiognomical Travels' of Museus that Sterne is to be traced, but in the records of the travels of Goethe and Heine and others among the great ones we hear the ghostly echoes of Yorick's voice. Nor has the influence of Sterne's colloquies with his living donkey in 'Tristram Shandy,' and his dead donkey in the 'Sentimental Journey,' ever passed away. Even a work of genius like Borrow's 'Bible in Spain' would have been something not exactly like what it now is had not Yorick and his two donkeys existed. But it was in the very land from which Stevenson hailed, it was in "fair Scotland," that Sterne and his donkeys played the greatest havoc with a nation's literary moods and methods. The humour (not only deeply humanitarian, but shedding its sweet sunshine over all the animal kingdom) of Sterne addressing his two donkeys is the basis of much Scottish humour. From Burns's address to a field-mouse and his address to a louse on a lady's bonnet, down to 'Rab and his Friends,' is the influence of those two donkeys seen and felt. And as to Yorick's sentiment, it has spoilt, alas most of Burns's letters.

It would be rude to hint at the existence of any blood relationship between a Scottish gentleman and a donkey; but without that donkey Mackenzie, the author of 'The Man of Feeling,' could never have existed at all. In the best humour of Carlyle, too (sometimes in Yorick's own accents, sometimes in the accents of his imitator Richter), we hear again those colloquies with the ghosts of those same two donkeys—colloquies which, indeed, give voice to man's new and nobler temper towards his brother animals, the temper of Jaques.

This being so it is no wonder that Stevenson began in his *impressions de voyage* by mimicking the manner of Sterne. So far, indeed, did he go in this mimicry that he actually reproduced the 'tis and 'twas of his original, printed the proper names in italics, and said "you shall do" this or that instead of saying "if you do" this or that. This

was unlucky, for the imitator himself had his imitators who thought that by saying "'tis" and "'twas" and "you shall" do this or that they became brilliant and wrote like Stevenson. None of Sterne's countless imitators, however, went quite so far as to have colloquies of his own with his own donkey in a sentimental journey through provincial France. To do this required a good deal of courage, but Stevenson ventured upon it, and he was rewarded. He found that he was quite safe; not one critic noticed it. They one and all treated Stevenson's sentimental journey as something quite new in literature. And it is actually left for us, at this time of day, to ask the question: What place has Stevenson's donkey beside the original donkeys of Yorick?

We do not love those troublesome censors who are for ever bringing charges of plagiarism against imaginative writers. But upon the subject of originality in literary art there is a consensus of the best opinion, and it is this: In a drama the plot and the main incidents may be borrowed—nay, in the greatest dramas they mostly are borrowed from familiar sources; for expectation and not surprise is the proper pivot of dramatic art. In prose fiction, where surprise is a legitimate pivot, the novelist who borrows his plot or his main incidents is a plagiarist. In the essay of humour and fancy, where the writer's own personality takes the place of both plot and character, the mood and the method of the essay must be the writer's own. The mistake that Ferriar made when he brought his charge of plagiarism against Sterne was in supposing that because Sterne got a deal of his learning from Burton and others he was not a writer of the rarest originality. "Give me the manner," said Wordsworth once in conversation, "and I will find the matter." And something like the same thing has been said by La Harpe in his now forgotten treatise on literature and literary art. Now if there is any form of literature to which the saying very specially applies, it is surely to the humorous and sentimental essay. In order to establish its right of existence, new indeed must be the matter of an essay if the manner is not new.

No doubt it may be said of even Sterne's humour that his whimsical attitude in confronting the half-familiar, half-strange phenomena of social life in a country not too far away from his readers, and not too near, did not originate with Sterne himself. No doubt it may be said that this mood can be traced to the great fountain from which all subsequent writers have so freely drunk—the plays of Shakespeare. No doubt we shall find that this mood, called "melancholy" in Shakespeare's time and "sentimental" in the time of Sterne, is the mood of Jaques moralizing upon human life in Arden wood, and apostrophizing the wounded deer at the brook. But Sterne was a literary artist in prose of the very first order. By a few touches he makes those two donkeys of his live for ever. There must be no colloquies with donkeys after those immortal "jacksasses" in "Tristram Shandy" and the "Sentimental Journey."

One quality, however, in Stevenson's *impressions de voyage* he did not get

from Sterne—a genuine love of open-air life. Sterne without his wig, coach, French valet, and dancing-master gait, Sterne in a country illumined, not by the radiance of mere literary footlights, but by the bright sunshine of France, is almost as good a figure as Yorick himself. But we have been impelled to dwell upon the subject by a terror lest some new mimic of the mimic should be giving us yet another "Sentimental Journey," with "'tis" and "'twas" and italics and all—nay, even, perhaps, feeding a new Modestine with the original master's macaroons. In Sterne's time there were none of those "gipsily inclined men," to use Stevenson's own phrase, who get more enjoyment out of one month of their lives than other people can possibly get in a year. And here we must touch upon a peculiarly pathetic feature of Stevenson's life. If ever a "gipsily inclined man" lived in the nineteenth century (which has produced so many "gipsily inclined men"), it was he who during most of his days was struggling for very life with phthisis, and could only do his gipsying with Polynesian savages instead of European Romanies, because English open-air life would have killed him. It is all very well for George Borrow, in "Lavengro," to give us his perorations upon the sweets of gipsy life. It is all very well for Mr. F. H. Groome, in "Gipsy Tents," to picture the delights of leaving your tent in the dewy morning to fish for your breakfast in the trout streams of Wales. It is all very well for a greater than either of these, Sylvester Boswell himself—the Romany-bred philosopher and philologer of Codlin Gap, "now sleeping under a tent that is called a gipsy tent"—to declare that "it is much to his profit that it is so, on the account of health, sweetness of the air, and for enjoying the pleasures of Nature's life." But suppose the "gipsily inclined man" has lost one lung and part of another, and if he does ever sleep à la belle étoile in a northern climate does so out of sheer bravado—nay, is scared whenever the tent's mouth is pushed open by the night breeze lest a fit of coughing should come on, and is only kept alive by cod-liver oil! It is, we say, Stevenson's love of open-air life, his rebellion against the tyrannous demands of a civilization whose "Bastille," as he calls it, is based upon the same old, old sophisms as those upon which were based the civilizations of Nineveh and Babylon—it is his touch of the gipsy-temper in these *impressions de voyage* that gives novelty and freshness to them.

And what about his poetry? Poetry being the very crown of literary art, it is natural enough that the writer of prose fiction should, at some period of his life, try to express himself in verse. Now and again an imaginative writer, such as Hugo, Gautier, Emily Brontë, Rossetti, shows that Nature has made him or her ambidextrous in literature. But such cases are rare, and sometimes, as in the case of George Eliot, the reader is astonished to see how small a power of expression in verse may be shown by a writer whose power of expression in prose is great. The subject is an interesting one, and we have touched upon it before when contrasting the artistic methods of the poets of the

*langue d'oil*, whom we call the trouvères, and the poets of the *langue d'oc*, whom we call the troubadours. With the troubadour, as we then said, the form is so beloved, the musical language is so entralling, that howsoever beautiful may be the story or the situation, the writer himself feels it to be no more than the means to a more beloved and beautiful end. With the trouvère the end is the telling of a story. Into troubadours and trouvères all later poets have been divisible, the type of the one in our literature being Keats, the type of the other Sir Walter Scott. From one point of view such a narrative as the "Eve of St. Agnes" or as "Isabella," where the poet thinks first of the way he is going to say the thing, and secondly of the thing he is going to say, is nothing less than vicious writing. And from another point of view Scott's "novels in verse," as Wordsworth called poems like "The Lady of the Lake," are scarcely poetry at all.

The fashions of a writer's period have a good deal, no doubt, to do with his literary method. But as we remarked when contrasting the troubadours with the trouvères, "environment, though enormously powerful in directing a writer's method, is not actually omnipotent. Nature makes her own troubadours and she makes her own trouvères irrespective of environment, irrespective of fashion and of time, irrespective of *langue d'oc* and *langue d'oil*. And in comparing the troubadours with the trouvères we are struck at once by the fact that there are certain troubadours who by temperament, by original endowment of Nature, ought to have been trouvères, and there are certain trouvères who by temperament ought to have been troubadours. Surrounding conditions alone have made them what they are. There are those whose impulse (though writing, in obedience to contemporary fashions, lyrics in the *langue d'oc*) is simply to narrate, and there are those whose impulse (though writing, in obedience to contemporary fashions, fabliaux in the *langue d'oil*) is simply to sing. In other words, there are those who, though writing after the fashion of their brother troubadours, are more impressed with the romance and wonderfulness of the human life outside them than with the romance and wonderfulness of their own passions, and who delight in depicting the external world in any form that may be the popular form of their time; and there are those who, though writing after the fashion of their brother trouvères, are far more occupied with the life within them than with that outer life which the taste of their time and country calls upon them to paint—born rhythmists who must sing, who translate everything external as well as internal into verbal melody."

We reiterate these words in order to show that all imaginative writers, prosemen as well as poets, are divisible into the two classes we have been alluding to. Novelists as well as poets are divisible into those to whom the story is everything and the literary form almost nothing, and those to whom the literary form is everything and the story almost nothing. The division is so obvious that it is almost unnecessary to say that in English literature the type of one class is

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Scott, and in French literature Dumas, and that the type of the other class is in English literature Nathaniel Hawthorne, and in French Gautier. And in trying to find the proper place of any writer we shall find this a useful distinction, except in one case—that of Stevenson. In reading his prose so studious, so fastidious, and often so euphemistic does he seem that we feel as though his natural expression must be verse. And yet when we turn to his poetry so barren is it of verbal felicities that it seems as though his natural form of expression must be prose. Did Nature intend him for a poet or for a proseman? Let us try to see. Apart altogether from the question of the beauty of the verbal texture of his ballads, can he "get at" the reader in verse as he can in prose? His prose story of 'Thrown Janet' and certain passages in his other stories, notably in 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde,' show that he had a real feeling for the supernatural, and the power of conveying it to the reader. When, as in the ballad of 'Ticonderoga,' he confronts the supernatural in verse, does the cunning of his hand fail him? With regard to 'Ticonderoga,' his most ambitious effort in verse, it must be remembered that every poem has to be called a failure if it does not show itself to be as impressive as its subject.

In his introduction to the poem he says, "I first heard this legend of my own country from that friend of men of letters, Mr. Alfred Nutt, 'there in roaring London's central stream'—misquoting a well-known line. This is curious, that the only Scotchman to whom the story was not familiar was Stevenson. The story is noticeable as being perhaps the only one which shows that the terror of the supernatural world may be conquered by the behests of the code of honour; for in the 'Hecatommithi' of Giovambattista Giraldi Cinthio the mother who shields the murderer of her son through a sense of honour does not defy the spirit world, but earthly officers of justice only. The story so struck the imagination of the late Dean Stanley that when he went to America he would not leave the continent until he had seen Ticonderoga. The Dean's version of the story was this. A brother of Campbell of Inverawe House was killed in an encounter with a friend. The slayer knew that if he could by any means get his victim's brother to promise him sanctuary, he would be safe from him and from those whose duty it was to avenge the crime—the word of honour of a Highland chief would not be broken, and consequently he would be safe. Therefore he ran at once to Inverawe House, and induced the brother, a well-known officer of the 42nd, to promise him protection. When the pursuers tracked the homicide to his place of refuge and demanded him, Campbell refused to give up even his brother's murderer, having pledged his word for the man's safety. But on that same night the apparition of his brother appeared to him (the room in which it appeared is still shown at Inverawe House) and demanded the surrender of the culprit. The officer, however, feeling that his word of honour was more sacred than the commands of a blood feud, even though they were uttered by a brother's spirit, refused to break his word. Three times

on three consecutive nights did the vision appear, and three times did Campbell refuse to break his word. On the third occasion the apparition said, "We shall meet at Ticonderoga." Campbell tried in vain to discover what the mysterious word Ticonderoga meant. When the American war broke out the 42nd Regiment had to storm one day the fort which bore the Indian name of Ticonderoga. The officers of the 42nd, who had often heard Campbell's inquiry as to the mysterious word pronounced by his brother's spirit, concealed from Campbell the fact that the name of the place to be attacked was Ticonderoga, and conspired to give it some other name. At the assault Campbell fell mortally wounded, and as he lay dying in front of a trench the apparition again appeared to him. And Campbell's last words to those around him were, "You have deceived me: I have seen the apparition again; this is Ticonderoga."

In treating this subject for a ballad there were two ways open to Stevenson: he could either tell the story in the diction and in the movements of modern poetry, and so "get at" the reader in a direct manner and make him, by the evident sincerity of the utterance, feel the supernatural thrill, or he could imitate the archaic manner of the old English and Scottish ballads, and so lift it into the region of romantic poetry. In one case he might have "struck home" to the reader's imagination, as Coleridge did in his modern ballad of the 'Three Graves,' by freedom from that air of make-believe which is so often inseparable from modern imitations of old poetic forms. For even if another 'Clerk Saunders' or another 'Wife of Usher's Well' could be written, the reader would miss much of its witchery from the mere knowledge of its modern origin and authorship. In the other case Stevenson might have "struck home" to the reader's sense of poetry as Coleridge did in the 'Ancient Mariner' and as Rossetti did in 'Sister Helen.' Each method has its advantages and its disadvantages. The fault of Coleridge's powerful ballad the 'Three Graves' is a certain Southeby-like banality of tone, which is apt to accompany metrical narratives of strong and striking situations. The fault of most imitations of old ballads is that sense of make-believe before alluded to, which is destructive of artistic illusion. Stevenson by mixing the method of the modern ballad with the method of the ancient ballad has no doubt produced a striking poem which arrests the reader's attention. But no reader on recalling the story of Ticonderoga associates it with Stevenson's version of it. Far better than 'Ticonderoga' is 'Heather Ale.' Here the poet makes no attempt at imitating the diction and locutions of the old ballad, but goes straight to business, and tells the story in the form that was natural to him, as though he had no time to indulge in "make-believes."

It is as the writer of 'A Child's Garden of Verses' that Stevenson will live as a poet. Here he is at his strongest, and indeed above all competitors. Other writers see the child from the convex side, he alone from the concave side. Even Blake and even Christina Rossetti and Mr. Swinburne

have contented themselves with writing about children or for children. They have not dramatically entered the personality of the universal child and given utterance to his feelings. No one who reads the poems can fail to be startled by their dramatic truth; no one who reads them can doubt that he who wrote them was a man of genius. The way in which the wildly fanciful is in a child's mind mingled with the matter-of-fact was never rendered until the appearance of this unique little treasure-house of poetry.

*Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII.* Arranged and catalogued by James Gairdner, late Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, and R. H. Brodie, of the Public Record Office. Vol. XV. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)

We do not learn to love Henry VIII. the better the more we know of him. Ours is a day of judgment, indeed, when the books are opened, and the dead, small and great, stand at the bar of public opinion and are judged according to their works. We have no secrets nowadays; posterity looks back upon its ancestors, and has no inclination to whitewash the sepulchres of the prophets. Nay! Things are going quite the other way. This new volume of letters and papers is concerned with eight months of the year 1540, that is, with public and private matters from the 1st of January till the end of August. Some idea of the enormous amount of work which has been expended upon the analysis and calendaring of the documents reviewed may be formed by noticing that the index alone fills 215 closely printed pages; the references can hardly count by less than tens of thousands. The legislation of the year 1539 had made the king as absolute a sovereign in his own dominions as could be found in the whole world. To all intents and purposes England had ceased to have any constitutional Government. Henry might have said with almost perfect truth, "L'état c'est moi!" We are somewhat shocked to find such a man as Melanchthon wishing that God would put it into the heart of some brave man to slay the tyrant, whom he calls the English Nero; but we hardly wonder that he should have expressed the wish in a less concrete form when he prayed, "May God destroy this monster!"

Not the least horrible feature, however, in the character of Henry—a feature which comes out more and more obtrusively as he grows older—was that there was always a vein of conscientiousness which kept throbbing through him, even to the end of his career. He never could help attempting to justify himself before the world, even when carrying out his most flagitious purposes. "The little grain of conscience made him sour"; but it did more, it made him to a certain extent a coward. He never quite had "the courage of his opinions," as the phrase is. He never hesitated to commit murder, pillage, or adultery; but there was always an hour of apparent irresolution when he was making out a case for himself. He would skulk behind the law at one time—behind the bishops at another—behind the voice of the universities here, or behind the consent or enactments of Parliament there. Juries must be coerced to return

the verdict he wanted—judges frightened into pronouncing their sentences—horrible confessions wrung from shuddering culprits almost at their last gasp, if only to prove that the king could do no wrong, and to let Europe believe that he had some colour of right on his side. It is easy to say it was all downright and detestable hypocrisy, or to explain Henry's attitude and conduct by saying that he deceived himself. These are mere phrases which go very little way indeed towards helping us to deal with the complex problems which meet us when we attempt to understand the workings of this man's mind in the course of his frightful career. Look at the business of the marriage with Anne of Cleves. Cromwell had been commissioned to get his master a wife as a man's coachman might be commissioned to buy him a horse. When the wife turned up she proved to be altogether the wrong sort of animal. We use the word advisedly. If any one object to the term, let him only turn to one rather mutilated letter of Cromwell's in which he enters into gross and disgusting details regarding the king's examination of his purchase. Yet Henry marries the woman with all due forms and ceremonies on January 6th, and having done that he turns his back upon her. That the marriage was never consummated admits of no doubt. How was it to be annulled? Historians, for the most part, have talked of a divorce. There was no divorce. Anne of Cleves was said to have been canonically the wife of another. No time was lost in acting upon the hint, whoever it may have been that supplied the suggestion, that the marriage of January 6th was invalid. On February 26th a formal certificate was produced that a regular precontract had been made five years before between Anne of Cleves and Francis, Marquis of Pont à Mousson, the son of Antony, Duke of Lorraine. It was only necessary to prove this, and by canon law—strange irony!—the marriage with Henry was *ipso facto* void. But the king was slow to act. There were whispers of something that was going to happen; and as the spring advanced rumours spread that the king was now entangled in an amour with a lady of the house of Howard. But the utmost secrecy was kept, and none dared talk of what might be going on. At the end of June Gardiner had put into form "the process to be observed for this matter." Then came the horrible examination of Cromwell "upon the damnation of his soul," followed by the king's declaration, and on July 6th by a "commission to the clergy of England to examine the king's marriage with Anne of Cleves." The depositions handed in are very voluminous and most unsavoury reading. On July 9th the commission gave its judgment. It found the marriage null by reason of the precontract; that it was unwillingly entered into and never consummated; that the king and the Lady Anne were both free to marry again. Never was there such a display of unanimity. The whole bench of bishops, beginning with the two archbishops, signed the document, and deans and archdeacons by the score; indeed, as far as one can gather, the members of both houses of Convocation signed without a dissentient voice. Was not the king the head of the Church, and who were the clergy

but the executive to carry out the decrees of their head? Observe the infinite cleverness of this resourceful despot. The Pope consults his *Curia*—takes into his confidence his college of cardinals. What use in being head of the Church in England if I, the Lord's anointed—*alterius orbis papa*—may not do the like?

What! Are the laws of nature not to bend if the Church bid them?

So Anne of Cleves becomes the friend and sister and pensioner of the king, and, so far from regretting it, she appears to have been mightily pleased. She found herself a far richer woman than she had ever been before in her life; she was liberally dealt with in houses, lands, and gorgeous apparel, and only one condition made, viz., that she was not to leave the kingdom nor bestow herself upon any German adventurer, were he prince or baron. All which being duly settled, Henry lost no time in taking to wife the luckless Catherine Howard, and married her very privately at Oatlands on July 28th. Into the miserable sequel of this fifth marriage there is no need to pry too hastily; the next volume of the calendars will tell more than enough about it. Meanwhile, Cromwell had gone through his cruel ordeal. One cannot help pitying the man. From the first he had had greatness thrust upon him. He had served his master with a zeal and energy that have never been surpassed; his powers of work and his devotion to work were wonderful. Scarcely three Prime Ministers in the history of the world have equalled him in the prodigious industry which he displayed during the whole course of his career. His abject letter of June 12th is not dignified; but it is not in human nature to show much dignity when a man is writhing in the grip of a tiger. The brutal execution took place on July 29th, the very day on which, it seems, the nullity of her marriage was announced to Anne of Cleves. The ghastly details of the scene which Hall has set down receive no confirmation from anything to be found in this calendar; but that such a loathsome creature as Lord Hungerford should have been chosen to die side by side with the fallen minister was a depth of degradation which might have been spared him.

A week or so before this tragedy ended our old friend Chapuys came back to England in the room of Majoris, the Dean of Cambray. Unluckily, we get none of Chapuys's despatches in this volume. Those which he wrote to Charles V. at this period have already been most admirably analyzed in the sixth volume of Spanish State Papers edited by that accomplished veteran Don Pascual de Gayangos. The game of cross-purposes between the wily Spaniard and his conceited and fussy little rival Marillac, the French ambassador, reads like a most entertaining comedy now, when we are in a position to watch every move on the board. When Chapuys had left England in March, 1539, we hear that, by some gross carelessness, a bundle of papers, including considerable portions of the drafts of his despatches to Charles V., were tossed into a cupboard, left there, and forgotten. There Marillac found them as they had been left, and, in an ecstasy of joy, the

delighted Frenchman communicated the important discovery to his master at Paris. This happy find, however, did not occur till Chapuys had been back in England for a couple of months, and during those two months Marillac had had rather a bad time of it. He was consumed with jealousy; he was perpetually outwitted by his rival, and could gain no comfort to his soul except in protesting that nobody loved Chapuys and almost all men hated him. In any case, however, it did not much matter, as "the poor man is so broken down with long illness that people think he is rather come to make his last testament in England than to do any great service to his master," and so on and so on. Poor Marillac! It may have been most comforting to persuade himself that that naughty Chapuys was a dying man—perhaps he was only shamming to amuse himself with his dupe—but he was worth a good many dead men yet, and when Marillac was chuckling to his own little heart that he had got the better of the other at last, lo, Chapuys had actually bribed Marillac's private secretary to furnish him with copies of his despatches sent to Francis I., and those copies are to be found to this day in the archives of Simancas! But the fun does not end there. Is it quite certain that Chapuys did not leave behind him those important (such very important!) papers in the cupboard with malice prepense, and fully intending that they should fall into Marillac's hands? This is a wicked world, and these diplomats are really too unscrupulous. But then everything is fair in war!

*Letters from the Black Sea during the Crimean War, 1854-55.* By Admiral Sir Leopold George Heath, K.C.B. (Bentley & Son.)

In his introduction Sir Leopold Heath urges, as an excuse for touching again on a well-worn subject, that amidst the many 'Letters from the Crimea,' these are the first from a sailor's pen. No excuse, however, is needed, for the book is simple and clear, and the author from his position possessed excellent opportunities for compiling a chronicle of the momentous events which took place in 1854-5. At the outset of the war Commander Heath was at Therapia in command of H.M.S. Niger, and the first interesting operation with which he was connected was the landing of the allied forces in the Crimea. On this occasion he was placed in charge of one half of the beach allotted to the British troops. He was present with the Niger at the attack by the fleet on the sea forts on the 17th of October, 1854, and his statements are valuable as materials for any historian of that failure, for failure it undoubtedly was. On the morning of the 17th all the captains were assembled on board the flagship. It had been agreed that the French should take the right of a line drawn down the centre of the harbour, and Admiral Dundas arranged that each line-of-battle ship, towed by a steamer, should proceed down the coast until opposite its target. At the last moment the French proposed that the British fleet should sweep round to the southward, and form in succession in prolongation of the French line. The disadvantages of such an arrangement are

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obvious even to the non-professional mind, and the captains all protested against a change in the original dispositions :—

" It was ultimately settled that Agamemnon, Sanspareil, and London (to which ship the Niger was lashed on the off-shore side) should go down according to the original plan ; that the Albion should pay special attention to the Wasp Fort ; and the remainder of the ships should follow the French plan. This separation of our ships, and a general order issued by Admiral Dundas, to the effect that every one was to do as he pleased, caused our ships to be placed in a very irregular manner. However, our three got into action at half-past one, or so, and the Albion shortly afterwards ; but those which swept round did not come into play until very late. Our fire was directed at Fort Constantine, and was continued about an hour-and-a-half very well and steadily. By that time the Albion had been set on fire and so knocked about by the Wasp Fort and some neighbouring guns that she was obliged to leave it, and the Wasp then began to sting us, so that Capt. Eden directed me to steam on, and took his ship out of fire. We were shortly afterwards recalled by the Agamemnon, but by the time we got back Bellerophon and Queen had taken our place, and there was such a crowd of ships and so much smoke that we could only get an occasional shot. Finding that I could only use the Niger's long pivot gun, and that the London having landed two hundred men with the naval brigade, could not work all her guns, I offered Capt. Eden the rest of my ship's company, and Dunn went with them and worked the London's upper deck guns."

There was great disappointment at the little effect of our fire. On this subject Sir Leopold Heath remarks :—

" In spite of Mr. Oliphant's predictions, I could only make out that we had destroyed two of the Fort Constantine's embrasures. The whole face of it was speckled with shot marks, and, taking the proportion of space covered by an embrasure, I should say four or five shells must have gone into each, and if so they must have lost a large number of men. I spent most of my time on the London's poop. I have lost one killed and four slightly wounded ; a few ropes were shot through, and two shot struck the hull, in spite of our huge protector. The London has four killed and eighteen wounded. The laurels of the day are decidedly due to the Agamemnon, Sanspareil, and Albion. The Retribution's mainmast is shot away. We still hear the shore batteries at work, but I don't know how they are getting on. Our three ships were about one thousand six hundred yards from Fort Constantine, the other English I should say a good two thousand ; the French still further—much too far to hurt stone walls."

In a subsequent letter he corrects his favourable mention of the Albion :—

" It is true that she was brought into action very well, towed by the Firebrand, Capt. Stewart, and that she suffered the heaviest loss ; but I find on an alarm of fire a large portion of the crew rushed on board the Firebrand, instead of trying their utmost to put the fire out, and that they in fact fired very little at the enemy but closed the magazines and left off firing the moment the alarm was given. It must, however, be remembered that her Captain and the best of the lieutenants were with the naval brigade, and it seems that the want of officers was very much felt."

We may here mention that Sir Leopold, writing probably from memory, erroneously states that the attack on the Second Division took place on October 25th, whereas the 26th is the correct date. In November Sir Leopold was made acting captain of the Sanspareil and Captain of the Port of

Balaklava. In connexion with that post he became a butt for attack by the *Times*, which made the following statement :—

" There is no more care taken for the vessels in Balaklava than if they were colliers in a gale off Newcastle. Ships come in and anchor where they like, do what they like, go out when they like, and are permitted to perform whatever vagaries they like, in accordance with the old rule of ' higgledy piggledy, rough and tumble,' combined with ' happy go lucky.' "

There were no doubt many errors, much mismanagement, and sometimes stupendous ignorance, carelessness, and waste in the Crimea. At the same time there never was a campaign in which so many exaggerations were circulated by the press, for it was, practically speaking, the first at which newspaper correspondents were present. Sir Leopold Heath did not choose that what was said about Balaklava should pass without protest, and, in answer to a circular letter, he received from forty-seven merchant captains letters testifying to the excellence of the arrangements and the indefatigable supervision exercised by the harbour master. His comments on the loss of the Prince are valuable, for he speaks with knowledge, yet without responsibility for the disaster. He is very severe on the neglect of the transport horses and mules, and writing on February 27th, 1855, says :

" I put all, or almost all, our misfortunes down to the utter neglect of our horses and mules. The deficient supply of fodder for any larger number than that which we have had would have made us just as badly off if we had had ever so many, but that could of course have been remedied."

His general summary as to the want of administrative measures on our first arrival before Sebastopol is sensible and worth extracting :—

" Our sanitary measures have from the first been neglected. The Russians were in no position to attack us when we first came round, we had no trenches to guard, our commissariat horses were still alive, the roads were still good, and yet not a tent did we send to the front for at least ten days, and much sickness was the consequence. No roads were made, no attempt to store provisions in front, no piles of firewood collected, no regimental cook houses established ; each man did for himself, and three or four times the necessary fuel was used. Houses were pulled down, which now would have been invaluable as hospitals or storehouses ; not a single precautionary measure was taken with a view to a possible failure in immediately occupying Sebastopol."

The following is a striking instance of the cruel effect of half-truths. A strong complaint was made in the House of Commons that, the Candia having arrived at Balaklava with medical stores, the captain was directed to carry them to Sulina. The author disposes of the story in the following fashion :—

" The fact of the things being there is true, and of Capt. Field having offered to give them up to any officer with a commission is true. He did so in a letter to me. I wrote to the principal medical officer, and was told that they had held a board on board the ship and had decided that the particular things in question were more wanted at Scutari than at Balaklava, and that they were therefore to be sent back. Could anything else have been done, and would not the Balaklava folks have been to blame if they had done otherwise ? Don't believe even

half what you hear from ' Eye-witnesses ' if Members of Parliament."

The evidence before the Sebastopol Committee he characterizes as " the most wonderful jumble of gossip and second editions of newspaper correspondence that has ever been gathered together before so solemn a tribunal."

Admiral Boxer was sent to Balaklava in January, but he did not prove a great success, if we may accept the testimony of Sir Leopold Heath, who was on excellent terms with him :—

" I have had to fight a little with Admiral Boxer to place myself on the footing prescribed by my instructions ; but I think that is all over and that we now understand one another. He is a most hard-working, zealous man, but without the slightest approach to method, and some of his work has in consequence to be done over again. If he wants a ship cleared for any particular purpose he will put all her cargo on the beach, without the slightest care as to whose charge it is to go into. I can quite conceive the confusion as to stores, &c., in the Bosphorus during his reign, from hearing him report to someone, who came from Sir Edmund Lyons to inquire, that there were only four hundred tons of coal in the harbour, when I myself (who have nothing to do with the colliers but only with the transports) know of upwards of eight hundred tons."

Our general opinion of this book is that the criticism, though acute, is yet reasonable and temperate. It certainly would prove valuable to any future historian of the war, and is a corrective alike to Mr. Kinglake and the hastily written newspaper correspondence on which the popular views were, and to a certain extent still are, founded. The book is well illustrated, and there is an index.

*Bards of the Gael and Gall.* By George Sigerson, M.D. (Fisher Unwin.)

" DONE into English after the metres and modes of the Gael." Such is Dr. Sigerson's description of his editorial achievement, and it must be admitted that the description is just. Nothing could better show the advance in Celtic scholarship which has followed the discoveries of the modern group of continental philologists and British and Irish investigators than the production of an anthology so representative, so careful, so poetic. Had James Macpherson of " Fingalian " fame lived at the present day he would have been compelled to set about learning Gaelic, instead of titillating the taste of his time with flowing periphrasis. On the other hand, his efforts to direct attention to the treasures of his native tongue would have been received with respect, and no lexicographers, unless Jamie-son has left his mantle with any successor, would go about to beat him. Students of the most moderate attainment in Celtic have now no doubt either of the considerable antiquity or the poetic merit of the numerous MSS. lately given to the world from their hiding-places in corners of libraries and the archives of continental monasteries. Dr. Cameron by his redaction of the Dean's Book and other Scottish collections has thrown a flood of confirmatory light on Irish learning ; and historians, who are beginning to modify their sweeping generalizations and hard-and-fast lines between the ethnical elements of our most

composite nationality, no longer justify the literary neglect which has overlooked the influence of the Celt in forming the metrical systems of English as well as continental verse. When we consider how very largely Celtic are the English-speaking Lowlanders of Scotland; how very largely Norse are the Gaelic-speaking Highlanders of the coast and isles; how mediæval theories of the extermination of the Welsh and Piets have broken down; how important and how permanent was the Scandinavian kingdom in Ireland, it would seem strange if no literary influence was exercised by the older upon the newer civilization, in spite of the comparative remoteness of their linguistic connexion.

It is in this regard that we think Dr. Sigerson has done good service in his learned introduction. To say nothing of the coincidence of the Spanish *asonante*, or imperfect rhyme confined to the vowels, with the well-known similar practice of Irish bards (may not the Gaelic usage in this case tend to confirm the old tradition of the origin of the Milesian Irish?), our author cites Vigfusson's theory of the derivation from Celtic sources of "Bragi's innovation of the line-rhyme," his burdens and "kennings," or synonyms, and bases an ingenious argument on the monastic Latin versification of the Irish monks:—

"Through their Latin poetry, and especially their hymns, carried abroad over Europe, taught and chanted in many schools and monasteries, the Irish influenced the germinating literatures of Europe. The languages developing from the Latin were naturally directly affected."

We fear that few readers will be prepared to trace in Cicero's doggerel lines an experiment in Gaulish verse-structure. Yet there is in them a remarkable fulfilment of Gaelic metrical requirements:—

Cedant arma togæ  
Concedat laurea linguae:  
O fortuatum natum  
Me consule Roman.

But in the case of Sedulius and other Irish hymn-writers the vowel end-rhyme and systematic alliteration are easily traced. In the 'Hymn of Sedulius,' says the author, "I have found a counter-test.....This, with other hymns, came under the Revisers of the Roman Breviary in the days of Urban VIII. These erudite Latinists took in hand the lines:

Parvoque lacte pastus est  
Per quem nec dies esurit.

They are perfect, judged by the bardic standard. The Latinists, demurring to the adjective, altered the first line thus:—

Et lacte modico pastus est.

By so doing they destroyed the careful Celtic alliteration, which had escaped their ears. The Parisian Latinists made a yet greater change:—

Et indiget lactis cibo.

This annihilates not only the alliteration, but the end-rime.

"Again, let us take another instance. The hymn is abecedarian—each stanza begins with a different letter, in due succession. In that beginning with *h* Sedulius wrote:—

Hostia Herodes impie  
Christatum venire quid times,  
Non eripit mortalia  
Qui regna dat celestia.

Erasmus first, and the Revisers afterwards, protested that 'hostis,' followed by 'Herodes,' was a trocheus, and should not be found in iambic metre. Arevalus noted later that the *h* of the proper name being aspirated had the force of a consonant, and left 'hostis' a spondee, which was allowable. The Irishman

aspirated the *h*, the Romans occasionally dropped it. However, the revising Latinists thought to set things right by a few touches. They accomplished this:—

Crudelis Herodes deum  
Regum venire quid times.

With what marvellous rapidity the Irish characteristics have disappeared! The alliterative structure of both lines is destroyed, and the perfect end-rime rendered imperfect. The subtle sound-echoes which charmed the bardic ear are expunged in order to satisfy the metrical Latin ear. It is as if an artist, imbued with a perfect sense of form, but colour-blind, proceeded to revise the drawing in another artist's picture, and while correcting its lines, painted out its more delicate tints."

It seems highly probable that the transmutation of Celtic forms into Latin gave hints not only to the troubadours, but to Saxon and High German writers like Aldhelm and Otfried, and thus indirectly was the precursor of much that is most melodious in our English verse.

Among numerous instances Dr. Sigerson gives Gawain Douglas's

Hay, now the day dawis,  
The jollie cock craws,  
Now shroud is the shawis  
Throw nature anone;  
The thrissel cock crys  
On lovers wha lyis,  
Now skail is the skyis,

The night is neir gone,

and shows the stanza to be identical in structure with verses from the 'Táin Bo Cuailgne,' redacted, according to Zimmer, in the seventh century. In addition to these dissertations on the filiation of ancient Irish with modern literature, we have an appendix in which an ingenious attempt is made to throw the celebrated Red Branch story of the Sons of Usnach into dramatic form. Herein the author is at issue with Dr. Hyde and other writers, who have generally acknowledged that drama is not a congenial form of Celtic letters. Another suggestion, which may be valuable, is the derivation of Ancient Pistol's "Callino custure me" (Cáilín og a stó?) and Jaques's "Duc'dame" from the burdens of Irish songs, Ireland thus affording a mine of military slang, like that derived later from the occupation of the Highlands by English troops, and from India at the present day.

These suggestions have detained us from the anthology proper. Herein we rejoice to find no hypothetical admission of English verse on the strength of the Celtic derivation of an author's name. With the exception of two able paraphrases by Dr. Sigerson himself, which conclude the volume, all the pieces are translations from the Gaelic, free indeed, but preserving the aroma of the original music, and in many cases the actual metre, mid-rhymes, end-rhymes, alliteration, and the rest.

Commencing with the mysterious piece in *conaclon*, or initial rhyme, attributed to Amergin (the form was used and claimed as an original discovery by Marc de Papillon in 1597), and the elegy of Lugai, our author takes his readers through twelve periods, allotting a separate chapter to the lullabies and "chanties," to use a sailor's term, which are, or were yesterday, so prevalent both in Ireland and the Highlands. The Cuchullin period is illustrated by the spirited lilting defiance of Queen Maeve in the original metre:—

Here, if come King Conor,  
Back shall turn his banner,  
Low shall lie his honour,  
Vanquished shall he be;

and by the beautiful Scottish lay of Deirdre:—

Iomhuin tir, an tir tú shoir,

"Glen Itty" for "Loch Eitche," and "Glen Lay" for "Glen Caen," differentiating the version from that in Cameron's 'Reliquiae.'

"Binn guth duine an tár an óir," attributed, like so many more, to Ossian, is a favourable specimen of very literal and spirited translation. The melancholy dirge of "Oisin an deigh na Feinne," "Is fada nochd na neula fionn," is also excellent, if a little too concentrated. One misses the point of

Gun chion air suirghidh no air seilg  
An dà cheird re an robb mi.

Bran's picture of the Isle of Delight is an apt outcome of "The Christian Dawn," and it may be said generally that the religious element in the Celtic nature is beautifully expressed, though Cailt's devotion has a touch of pagan savagery:—

Thanks unto the King of Heaven  
And the Virgin's son be given;  
Many men have I made still,  
Who this night are very chill—

a comfortable reflection on a winter night. Dr. Sigerson characteristically claims St. Columba as "the inventor of the rondeau" on the strength of his notice of 'The Fall of the Book-satchels' on Longara's death.

Among later lyrics 'The Failing Art,' 'Maig duine a chaill a ghuth,' is a pathetic anticipation of 'The Light that Failed.' Donnachadh Mor, of Lennox, wrote in the fourteenth century:—

Grieve for him whose voice is o'er  
When called once more to meet with men;  
Him whose words come slow as sighs,  
Who ever tries, and fails again.

It will be seen that besides Scottish authors naturalized Norseman and Norman (the Gall of the title-page) are laid under contribution.

There is a Teutonic ring about 'The Sea-Maidens' Vengeance':—

A great gallant king of yore  
Ruled shore and sea of Erin;

and "Gerroyd Erle," the fourth Earl of Desmond, is responsible for a satire upon women rather foreign in spirit to the usual Celtic attitude towards the sex.

When we arrive at such late epochs as the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, there is much less concentration and simplicity of thought, though the melody of the love-songs and patriotic outbursts is rich in its redundancy. Political repression seems to have forced a torrent of energy through the outlet of vernacular verse. No better example of the lively variations of the modern Irish stave, nor of the ambition of the translator in the difficult task of reproducing its metrical transitions in English, can be found than in the celebrated O'Carolan's 'Mabel ni Kelly.' Another typical love-song, in the minor key, is the anonymous 'Love's Last Appeal,' to the air of 'Cáislean ui Neill':

You promised me purely  
You'd love me while green grasses grew,  
You promised me, surely,  
One Home between me, Love, and you.  
My woe on that even  
When I gave up my heart unto thee,  
O black, O bitter grieving—  
The World's between you, Love, and me!

The temptation to quote is great; let us hope that our citations may induce lovers of English letters to investigate a buried language which once lived and vivified our own.

*The Jubilee Book of Cricket.* By K. S. Ranjitsinhji. (Blackwood & Sons.)

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI's book should have more than a *succès d'estime*, though it has an extrinsic interest which might well have made a worse one readable; for that a cricketer of such prowess should hail from the Raj Kumar college, and should have so completely identified himself with the sporting spirit of Englishmen, is a happy example of wholesome solidarity of feeling. In spite of recurring and present hints that our dominion in India is always threatened in one or other outlying quarter, and that our best efforts cannot reconcile the Oriental masses to all our Western ways, it is of hopeful augury for the eventual if slow development of a consolidated and contented India that so manly and sympathetic a spirit should be found among its native aristocracy.

As a handbook of the game the work deserves study, and by none will it be found more acceptable than by those whom age prevents from any longer coming down on a leg-shooter, and who here will find a detailed history of the modifications of the national pastime throughout the past three decades. To such it may prove interesting to learn the developments which have followed the increasing accuracy of the wicket; the tendency of the overhand bowlers of the day to confine their strategy to the off, the flank movement, as in more serious tactics, superseding the frontal attack; the disuse as a rule of leg-hitting and the leg-shooter aforesaid; and the practice, now become scientific, of the "pull" and the "hook," as well as the reappearance of the "glance," a stroke which seems the modern equivalent of the once favourite, but long antiquated "draw." Boys and their coaches will find sage hints in the matters of equipment and the limits of exercise, and the adult and active cricketer exhaustive direction and classical example, furnishing him in a lucid and agreeable form with as much instruction as can be derived in any athletic pursuit from the written word of wisdom. Few topics are more justly insisted on than the importance of fielding and bowling practice, which amateurs are too apt to shirk. Fielding, which "to a certain extent turns bad bowling into good and makes good bowling better," is, we learn, "much neglected at the Public Schools, more at the Universities, and more still in county cricket." That in bowling the amateur should be so far behind the professional is a real danger to the future participation of the former in first-class cricket. The author showed the other day that he had himself put his maxims into practice and a sensible and characteristic suggestion of his is the importance of making net-practice a careful exercise in this part of the game. Not the least useful feature of the book is the series of plans of the field adapted to the bowling of fast, medium, and slow bowlers, from the right hand and the left, and on fast and slow, dry and wet, "crumbling" and "fiery"

wickets respectively. A typical innings, conducted under veiled names by the principal batsmen of the day, illustrates adroitly the utility and the variations of the plans. The chapter on batting, naturally most interesting from such an exponent ("A well-timed late cut is as sweet a thing as there is. A big drive, clean and true, gives a satisfaction that cannot be expressed in words"), is followed by dissertations on "captaincy" and "umpiring." We are glad to note in the chapter on Oxford cricket, by Prof. "Tommy" Case, who waxes quite dithyrambic on the merits of his favourite game, a just tribute to the excellence as a captain of the veteran Mr. R. A. H. Mitchell. In the Professor's opinion, endorsed by his editor, "he was probably the greatest university bat" down to his own period, "and before the appearance of Mr. Grace the best gentleman bat in England." Instances of his judgment as a captain are supplied from the Professor's own experience. Long may Eton enjoy the counsel of one of the most loyal of her sons!

Mr. W. J. Ford is responsible for a good summary of Cambridge annals; and various writers have assisted in contributing chapters on the public schools. A delicate matter in regard to university cricket is touched on in the vexed question of the strategy of Oxford and Cambridge in 1893 and 1896. Is it not within the laws, but within the ethics of cricket, to bat or bowl badly for an object? So asks Mr. Case, and he observes that the keenness of competition is slowly changing a pleasant game into a serious business. Obstructing the ball with the legs, we should have thought, raises a similar ethical question; but we find our author regards it as fair. The democratizing, in a bad sense, of the game by the spectacular necessities of modern county cricket has tendencies which must be checked by those who would preserve its ancient and honest fame. The old cricketting spirit, however, breathes pleasantly in these pages, which, if somewhat diffuse, are clearly and agreeably written. We trust the writer's "heavy brain-work" in this book may not, as he hints, be incompatible with his best form in the cricket field. It would be a public misfortune, though as regards himself he remarks, "Misfortune is proverbially good for people, if not taken in too large quantities."

Some hundred and thirty illustrations adorn the book, but why does Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower stand on his head to make "a push-stroke in the slips"? Bad sewing and no index are faults that should be remedied in a second edition.

*Letters of Sir Thomas Copley.* Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by R. Copley Christie. (Printed at the Chiswick Press.)

THOMAS COLEBY was not a man of light or leading, but he is worth attention as a type of the Roman Catholic gentry who suffered in the sixteenth century from the political fears and theological animosity of Lord Burleigh. The only peculiarity of his story—and it is certainly noteworthy—is that he reversed the common movement, and after being a strong Protestant in Mary's reign he became a Roman Catholic in Elizabeth's. To Elizabeth, indeed,

he was related. His father was a cousin of Anne Boleyn, and had been a knight servitor at her coronation; the Earl of Wiltshire was his godfather. His aunt too, Bridget, was in the service of the Lady Elizabeth from the time she was an infant, and almost the first mention there exists of Thomas Copley is that in the last Parliament of Mary he stood up for the rights of his kinswoman to the succession to the throne so hotly that he was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Three years afterwards the new queen was godmother to his first child, and he appears to have stood well with her until in 1562 he changed his religion. According to Father Parsons, it was the reading of Jewel's 'Apology' which first altered his views—he found it so unsatisfactory that he was shaken in his Protestant opinions; but it is more likely that it was the influence of his wife, who was a fervent adherent of the old religion, and of his many Roman Catholic relatives that brought about the change; still, whatever the cause was, it was not long before he felt the drawbacks of his new creed. In 1568 Silva reports that Copley has been imprisoned at the same time as Roper, Sir Thomas More's son-in-law, was called before the Council. Although he was speedily released Copley took the precaution of vesting his estates in trustees; but in 1570, probably when the publication of the Pope's Bull had stimulated Cecil to fresh measures of repression, he quitted England so hurriedly that he had to borrow money to pay the expenses of his journey.

It is pretty clear from the tone of these letters, and from his subsequent career, that Copley was not at all the sort of man to prove formidable either as a rebel or a conspirator. He was obviously neither able nor energetic; he was not ambitious, he was wealthy, and what he wanted was to be let alone, to live quietly on his estates, and to amuse himself with music and building as he had done before. If Elizabeth had knighted him for his advocacy of her rights, he would have probably been quite willing to pay moderate fines for not going to church, and would not have stirred a finger in politics. But he was driven abroad by the tyranny of the Government; Lord Howard of Effingham, who was his foe because he had not become his (Lord Howard's) son-in-law, stripped his house at Gatton; the transference of his property to trustees was set aside as fraudulent, and he was not allowed to receive any of the revenue of his estates.

Such treatment as this was well fitted to turn its victim into an active malcontent; but it did not have that effect. Copley seems to have kept aloof from his fellow refugees in the Netherlands, although his high connexions made him an important person among them, and Burleigh's spies were unable to report that he was conspiring; but in 1574 his narrow circumstances forced him to take service with Philip II., who bestowed on him a pension of 60 ducats a month. Requesens (or "Requesens," as Mr. Christie prefers to spell the name) issued letters of marque to him, and he also saw service on land; but he had had no experience of warfare and probably possessed no talent for it, and seems to have given

it up in less than two years, although he was present in 1579 at the storming of Maestricht, and was horrified by the cruelty of the Spaniards on that occasion. Burleigh was, however, afraid of him, and offered to make him an allowance out of his estates if he would retire into Germany, but that Copley did not care to do. "Germany," he said,

"shoold be to mee the most uncomfortable by reason of the farr distance from my naturall countrey, grosseness of the language (which I neither understand nor care to lerne), and diversite of manners and customs not most allowable or agreeable with ours."

He was subsequently induced to go to France under a promise that an income should be allowed him; but when he got there Burleigh broke his word and sent nothing. Copley paid a visit to Spain, and he was knighted and made a baron by Henri III.; but ultimately he returned to the Netherlands, and died in Parma's camp before Antwerp in September, 1584.

Copley's letters are rather long-winded, yet there is undeniable pathos in them. He was a much-injured man. He was evidently honest and sincere, and would have been a loyal subject of Elizabeth's if she had allowed him; but she denounced him to Requesens as a dangerous rebel, and this at the time when she had the effrontery to tell him that the Prince of Orange and the Dutch were not rebels, "but faithful subjects of His Majesty."

Mr. Christie has edited his ancestor's letters for the Roxburghe Club with characteristic care and learning. He has diligently studied the pedigree of the Copleys, and his introduction shows how much he has discovered since he wrote the article on Copley in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' Needless to say the bibliographical notes are exceptionally good.

*Sources for Greek History (B.C. 480-35).*  
Arranged by G. F. Hill. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

This very well printed book is full of valuable information and is constructed upon an excellent general idea—that of giving the modern student a conspectus of the sources from which our Greek histories must be compiled. Theodor Mommsen's fashion of giving his own strong interpretation of the facts, without citing more than stray authorities, is not to be commended as a model. Consequently it is most desirable that for a period such as that between the Persian and Peloponnesian wars, concerning which much has been written and little is known, we should have a book which sets in order the authorities and gives us the references in a handy form. This Mr. Hill has done with discretion and with care. But as he desires to have criticisms regarding his selection and arrangement, such as occur to us, may he stated.

In the first place we have never yet seen a learned book on the study of Greek history which presupposed that the student possesses no library. It is, we know, a modern theory among the lower classes, fostered by recent legislation, that education is to be a source of profit only, not of outlay. But Mr. Hill can hardly share such views. Why then does he presup-

pose his reader to possess only three Greek books—Herodotus, Thucydides, and the new 'Polity of the Athenians,' called Aristotle's? To these he is content to furnish references; all other Greek texts are cited in full. But surely it were better and more reasonable to tell the student at the outset that he must spend a few shillings on acquiring Greek texts, if he desires to study Greek history. There are now handy and cheap editions of all these books in the Teubner series, and five pounds would more than supply him. Why should he start without at least possessing Aristotle's 'Politics,' Plutarch's 'Lives,' Diodorus's 'History'? Is he to purchase no text of Xenophon's tracts or history? At the very outset of his preface Mr. Hill rightly says that the excerpted form is not the best for judging an authority. To insist upon a constant handling of the full Greek texts is surely the best training a student can get. On the other hand, it is both right and practical that allusions from Demosthenes, Isocrates, the scholia on Pindar, &c., should be given in excerpts, for these books are not professed history, and their use for this purpose is only casual.

But it may be urged against our criticism that if all the passages from second-rate authors are printed in full, this method only gives the reader more than was necessary, and at least will save some younger students a great deal of trouble. This argument could no doubt be urged if all the requisite information on the inscriptions and other recondite texts here given had been found in the book, whereas the quantity of Diodorus, Plutarch, &c., printed in full has swelled out the volume and left no room for really vital explanations. We are unable to conceive what kind of reader Mr. Hill has before his mind's eye. If this reader is indeed able to understand the "quota lists," the stray and broken texts in curious dialects, the justice of the many supplements made by the learned when the stone is broken, then surely he must already be an accomplished scholar and in no need of excerpts from ordinary texts. But if he be a sixth-form boy or an undergraduate, or even a young Fellow of his college commencing to teach classes in Greek, he will find this volume full of enigmas, often without the smallest indication of the solutions, or with mere references to the expensive foreign works where the solution can be found. Neither is there the smallest attempt made to sift the various kinds of evidence, or to sort them according to their respective value. Let us justify this our complaint by giving a couple of instances.

The very first text quoted is entitled "The Tripod at Delphoi," and then follow a list of names, and below a set of archaic letters. The reader must look up the reference to Dittenberger, 'Sylloge Inscriptionum,' or the German article of Fabricius in the *Jahrbuch des Kaiserdeutschen Instituts*, to find out that the tripod is not at Delphi at all, but in the hippodrome at Constantinople; that if he goes there, he will not be able to discern a single letter of the inscription; also that the archaic letters given are intended as a specimen of the alphabet employed, and are an additional evidence of the date of the monument. On p. 27 (to choose almost at random) there is a long text in a kind of

Greek which the ordinary scholar has never seen, and which is, therefore, quite untranslatable by him. What help does he get from the note (p. 28): "Valde incerta haec esse fatendum est, sed magis etiam incerta quae sequuntur, &c. (Kirchhoff)"? On p. 18 we have (No. 76), under the heading "Assessment by the Council," the following: "[πόλεις ἀς ἐ] βολὲ καὶ οἱ πεντακόσιοι[...] ἔτη] αχσαν." By what right, the innocent student would ask, are these important supplements (between the brackets) put in? How are we to know they are not simply inventions of to-day? Many of the texts in this connexion (e.g., Nos. 72, 73) are broken and spoilt beyond all recognition, except for men like U. Köhler. But here not a word of help is vouchsafed to make us understand his resuscitation of the sense. No. 152 (p. 34) is another kindred specimen. We have already mentioned the quota lists which occupy pp. 43-81, and which are, of course, highly important. But a page of explanation is a crying want. Similarly there is an epigram on p. 105 (No. 101), most of which is modern restoration. Is such a text decent historical evidence? In the same chapter (p. 111) we have, under the heading "Alliance with the Phocians," a text in which the word Phocians only occurs in the filling up of a gap by an editor! Of course there may be arguments to defend such restorations, but till we have them before us and can weigh them we must regard such evidence as quite worthless. Hundreds of such instances occur in the book, of which many could be turned into useful matter by a few quotations from the editors of the 'C. I. A.' or 'C. I. G.' or the learned periodicals, French and German, in which the texts first occur. These are, indeed, the costly books or the foreign books which an English student might be unable to buy or to read.

Apart from these defects of plan there is a great deal of valuable and patient learning in the book, and we trust Mr. Hill will not consider our strictures betray a carping spirit. Hardly any mistakes have struck us in our perusal. The texts on pp. 111-2 relate to events subsequent to the limits prescribed by the book. On p. 183 there is quoted a scholion on Plato's 'Gorgias' which we are quite unable to translate (on the μέρον τεῖχος of the long walls at Athens). When discussing Gelon's dedications the author ought surely to have cited the famous bronze of Polyzalus with its inscription, recently found at Delphi, and published by M. Homolle. We trust Mr. Hill may soon give his readers another volume of the same kind, in which he will presuppose more books and less archaeological learning in his readers' possession.

NEW NOVELS.

*An Altruist.* By Ouida. (Fisher Unwin.)  
The well-born young man who is afflicted with an absolute faith in the virtue of Karl Marx's views on property and its incidents is not a particularly encouraging subject for the novelist. The volume entitled 'An Altruist' is fortunately short enough to be without division into chapters. It recounts in a somewhat dull and didactic tone the difficulties of the young Socialist with his friends

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and relatives, with two young ladies in different stations of life, and with a large and unexpected legacy. The time occupied by the story seems to be limited to two or three days of contemporary life; but this fact hardly justifies the use of the present tense throughout the narrative portions of the volume. Thus:—

"He advances on Bertram, whirling his horsewhip with a broken lash above his head. Bertram eyes him calmly, remembers old Oxford rows, strengthens his arm and meets him with a scientific blow, which sends him backward on the floor."

This method of narration is maintained consistently throughout the little book, and many readers will find it an extremely irritating feature. The story is in fact a serious effort to controvert the principles of Socialism; and the object or moral of the story is so obvious as to defeat the literary interest of the book as fiction. It may also be noticed that the book is signed by the writer at the conclusion of the last page.

*Rose of Dutcher's Coolly.* By Hamlin Garland. (Beeman.)

MR. HAMLIN GARLAND'S novel exhibits qualities not always noticeable in American novels. It is more robust and less imitative than a good many of them. The author is not self-conscious, he has humour of a deeper kind than the ordinary facetiousness of American humourists, his studies of farm life in Wisconsin and of town life in Chicago are unaffected and thorough, and his delineation of human character in all the varieties he has chosen to depict is firm and sympathetic. His writing discloses, but does not display, his very considerable knowledge and culture. His heroine is a fine creature, calmly conscious of her superiority, as noble natures should be. She is described with some care, and, except in certain particulars, not with undue minuteness of detail; but her portrait is not very successful. It sets one trying to form some mental picture of her, and the mere fact that one is conscious of the effort is enough to show that something is wanting. The picture should be forced upon the reader; but, on the contrary, one fails to get any vivid idea of the girl. She is meant to be exceedingly attractive, and one labours without success to be smitten by her charms. Mr. Garland has much to learn in the matter of style. In his earlier chapters he narrowly escapes being ridiculous, as when he says of his Rose: "In summer she patted away to school, clad only in a gingham dress, white untrimmed pantaloons, and a straw hat that was made feminine by a band of gay ribbon." But now and again he writes a striking sentence: "Once a glittering rattle-snake lying in the sun awoke, and slipped under a stone like a stream of golden oil, and the child shrank against her father's thigh in horror." The heroine's childhood is treated at too great length. The descriptions of farm life are vigorous, and not without touches which might be attributed to a study of Mr. Hardy; but Mr. Garland has not yet shaken himself free from Americanisms. Rose's aspirations are towards literature, and especially poetry. The author wisely refrains from quoting her, and cleverly succeeds in suggesting the genius that might be discovered in her verses.

Lovers she has in plenty, but her aspirations keep her free. Ultimately, however, she is captured by the editor of a Chicago paper. One feels this is a tame conclusion, especially as this "great editor," as he is called, is made to say in one of his bits of conversation that in 1920 Chicago will be "the mightiest center of the English-speaking race." If this was the sort of stuff the great editor put into his paper, one can hardly feel that the heroine worked out her aspirations to a splendid climax. But the editor is a good, honest creature, and possibly Mr. Garland himself intends to imply that the end is commonplace, that woman's highest aim is marriage, and that even a poetess reaches a sublime goal if she succeeds in marrying a good, honest sort of a fellow.

#### LOCAL HISTORY.

THE Rev. W. Hudson, the author of *How the City of Norwich grew into Shape: being an Attempt to trace out the Topographical History of the City from Primitive Times till its Enclosure with a Wall in the Thirteenth Century* (Norwich, Goose), has gained for himself a high reputation as an explorer in the well-worked, but apparently inexhaustible field of Norfolk county archaeology. But he has not only shown himself to possess those gifts which qualify a man to take rank as an industrious antiquary, he possesses also the far greater capacities which alone enable a man to deal with the larger problems of history. The volume which he edited for the Selden Society in 1892 on the 'Leet Jurisdiction in the City of Norwich during the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries' is a solid and valuable contribution to our knowledge of legal and municipal development in the Middle Ages; and the volume now before us may be described as an historical atlas illustrative of the origin, growth, and building up of one of the most interesting cities in Great Britain, from the times anterior to the invasion of Julius Caesar down to the days when Norwich was surrounded with a wall—fragments of which still remain—and when it was divided into four great wards, which were really the municipal divisions for electoral purposes, and into twelve subdivisions which were administered as "magisterial" districts by the city aldermen. The steps whereby the constitution of the city community advanced from chaos, through Roman, Anglian, Norman, and subsequent times, till it arrived at the form of government which the legislation of the present century swept away, are explained in a masterly manner by Mr. Hudson in the text of this monograph; and the maps exhibit at a glance the effects produced by the successive changes which were brought about. It may be doubted whether any other city in the empire can produce so satisfactory, so lucid, and so readable a summary of its historical geography, or, if you will, its geographical history, as Mr. Hudson has drawn up in this five-shilling quarto, of little more than seventy pages, for the city of Norwich. The work is quite unique in design, and so admirable in execution that it is hard to see how it can ever be superseded; but it is not unlikely to serve as a model for chivalrous antiquaries in many another of our important old towns to follow, and to endeavour to emulate, in the near future. Mr. Hudson had, we believe, no connexion with Norfolk or Norwich when he accepted a wretched little benefice in the city in 1873, which he served faithfully and at some annual expense to himself for twenty years. Is there something peculiar about the Norfolk air that it seems to exercise a fascinating influence upon whosoever breathes it, and so often converts him, he knows not how, into an enthusiastic archaeologist?

*The Old Ludgings of Stirling*, by J. S. Fleming (Stirling, Mackay), is a successful attempt to do for Stirling what Mr. Lamb did for Dundee in his ponderous folio. It is quite big enough; and the forty-one pen-and-ink drawings with which it is illustrated are all of them valuable, though they vary a good deal in merit, the front view of the 'Ludgings of Forrester of Logie' being one of the best, and the 'Old Brig Mill' the worst. The text as a whole interprets the illustrations adequately. But it is rather absurd to speak of the excommunication of the vicar of Stirling in 1531 as "the last feeble effort of the iron rule of the Pope to assert its power and stem the powerful current then threatening its very existence," for Wishart was burnt at St. Andrews fifteen years afterwards. In his sketch, too, of Bothwell's career Mr. Fleming is singularly unfortunate: "History tells us that James Hepburn was born in 1526 [1536 or 1537], and succeeded to the title of Earl of Bothwell in 1566 [1556].....his death, after a notorious career, took place in Malmö Castle in 1596 [at Dragsholm, April 14th, 1578]." The 'Dictionary of National Biography' or 'Chambers's Encyclopedia' would have corrected these blunders, let alone Bothwell's 'Life' by Schiern (Eng. trans. 1880).

*Bye-Gones relating to Wales and the Border Counties, 1895-6.* (Oswestry, Woodall, Marshall & Co.; London, Stock.)—Mr. Hardcastle's confession of his love for "everything that's old," including "old times, old manners, and old books," has been the adopted motto of *Bye-Gones* since its first appearance as a provincial *Notes and Queries* more than a quarter of a century ago. The present volume, however, differs from its predecessors in containing a larger admixture of much that is very modern, such as lengthy obituaries of local worthies and similar information of but passing parochial interest. This fact probably indicates a sort of compromise between the different tastes of readers whose study is the past and of those whose interest lies chiefly in contemporary events; and it is, perhaps, only by catering for both classes at the same time that this most serviceable periodical can continue its career of usefulness without loss to its publishers. But if these practical considerations do not apply, the biennial volumes might with advantage be reduced in bulk by the elimination of all matter of purely ephemeral interest. The editor should also exercise greater vigilance in preventing repetition of notes by referring querists to information given in earlier volumes. We observe even in the present volume two sets of paragraphs repeated verbatim through mere negligence (at pp. 183, 247, and 278, 324). With these reservations the volume can, like its predecessors, be cordially recommended as the best exchange for all notes and queries on subjects relating to the history of Wales and the Borders. Its chief feature on this occasion is its exceptionally rich collection of folk-lore, while next in interest ranks its budget of old letters, including extracts from a correspondence between the first Lord Kenyon and Thomas Pennant, the naturalist. There are also short letters from Scott, Southey, and Tom Moore acknowledging their election in 1828 as honorary members of the North Wales Cymrodonion Society. An exhaustive index, extending to fourteen three-columned pages, furnishes a ready key to the multifarious contents of a volume that, on the whole, reflects much credit on its enterprising publishers.

MR. W. B. Blaikie's *Itinerary of Prince Charles Edward Stuart* (Scottish History Society) presents the skeleton of as romantic an episode as any in the world's history. It traces minutely and accurately the prince's wanderings in Scotland, from his first landing on Eriska, July 23rd, 1745, to his sailing from Borrodale, September 20th, 1746. It is dryish, perhaps, as skeletons mostly are; but those

only can gauge its true value who have essayed to fix the prince's whereabouts at such and such a date—nay, sometimes to fix his whereabouts at all. An instance occurs to us, suggested by a tradition that seems to have escaped Mr. Blaikie. Carnwath House, Lanarkshire, a seat of Sir Simon Lockhart's, has its "Prince Charles's Room," with the inscription: "In this apartment Prince Charles Edward remained during two entire days on his retreat from Derby to Culloden in 1746 A.D." A glance at the 'Itinerary' shows the date 1746 to be clearly erroneous; if the prince was ever in Carnwath House at all, it can only have been in December, 1745, on the 24th and 25th possibly. So Duddingston has a house which fifty years ago and long afterwards had a board setting forth that here the prince slept the night before Prestonpans—we wonder if a copy of the inscription is anywhere in existence. Again, in Glenmoidart House is shown an old dug-out canoe, an oak trunk hollowed out by axe and fire, "in which Prince Charles Edward was towed by his followers across Loch Shiel. They sank it afterwards near St. Finnan's Isle, and there it lay till 1855." Loch Shiel does not come into the 'Itinerary' at all. All the same, these traditions might well have been noticed, and that one, probably true, which makes the prince lodge during the siege of Stirling Castle in the old coffee-house, Bow Street. At this time of day it is slightly misleading to designate Tullibardine as the Duke of Atholl, and we were disappointed in a hope of finding some reference to Clementina Walkinshaw; but of mistakes we have noticed one only, and that a trifling one—the Royal Scots routed in the opening skirmish were marching not from Perth, but from Fort Augustus (Inverness). This is evident from Mr. Blaikie's own appendix, "Lochgarry's Narrative," and also from the privately printed 'Family Memoir of the Macdonalds of Keppoch,' where, on p. 61, there is a fullish account of the skirmish. The letter cited on p. 109 from the Earl of Albemarle to the Duke of Newcastle by no means conclusively dismisses the doubt whether the Hanoverian Government was really anxious to take Prince Charles Edward alive; rather, that doubt has been deepened by the 'Itinerary,' where we see how follower after follower was captured very soon after his quitting the prince's side. But this point we should like to have fully discussed by Mr. Blaikie in an expansion of his admirable monograph. Such a work might be freely illustrated, and furnished with a map of only the North-West Highlands, and so on four times the scale of the map given here.

*A Shetland Minister of the Eighteenth Century*, by the Rev. John Willcock (Kirkwall), is a most readable little book, based mainly on the 'Diary of the Rev. John Mill, 1740-1803,' which was edited eight years ago by Mr. Gilbert Goudie for the Scottish History Society. We cannot say we take greatly to the diarist, who must have been a man of far stronger dislikes than affections. Of his eldest daughter he writes that "she was much given to dress, diversions, and encouragements of young frothy men to make suit to her"; and on the losing of twelve Greenland ships among the ice his sole comment is, "'Tis a wonder of mercy that so many of these cursed ruffians are preserved." He seems to have been intensely superstitious, and is the subject of many weird legends, e.g., that once Satan came into the church of Dunrossness "and took his seat at the Communion table. The minister recognized him, and began to speak in all the deep languages, and last of all in what was guessed to be Gaelic, and that beat him altogether. He went off like a flock of 'doos' over the heads of the folk out at the west door. Many of the people swooned." Mr. Mill preached with his cocked hat tied beneath his chin and a bunch of flowers in his hand; and Sunday after Sunday his sermons were on

the same text, like those of "a Shetland minister of this century who preached for a year and a half on 'the twelve wells of water and three-score and ten palm trees at Elim' (Exod. xv. 27), devoting a Sunday to each well and each tree." The book does high credit to Shetland typography.

#### SCHOOL-BOOKS.

*French Stumbling-Blocks and English Stepping-Stones*. By Francis Tarver. (Murray.)—There have been many books of this sort. For instance, the late Prof. Merlet, of University College, published a 'Dictionary of Difficulties,' and since his time several volumes of a similar kind have been published. They have their use, but they are best suited to boys who have learnt a fair amount of French and are anxious to improve their knowledge of the language—not, it is to be feared, a large class. Mr. Tarver's great experience as a teacher has enabled him to choose the proper points to bring into prominence and to explain them clearly, and consequently his is an excellent little compendium. If we may hazard a few observations, we should say that in speaking of the pronunciation of final *c* he should have added *escroc* to his list of words in which it is not pronounced. We can find nothing about that troublesome word *siege*. The observation about Christ on p. 79 is somewhat unnecessarily repeated on p. 80.

*A Primer of French Etymology*. By B. Daly Cocking. (Innes.)—Examinations have much to answer for when they produce a little book like this, intended to enable boys and girls to pretend to a knowledge of Old French which they do not possess. It is rather carelessly put together, for we find the not very difficult word "sire" explained half way down p. 49, and again at the top of the following page.

*Bossuet: Oraisons Funèbres*. Publiées par A. Rébelliau.—*Phèdre: Fables Éspagnoles*. Publiées par L. Havet.—*Portraits et Récits extraits des Prosateurs du XVI. Siècle*. Publiées par E. Huguet.—*Scènes Choixies de Molière*. Publiées par E. Thirion. (Hachette & Cie.)—These little books are extremely well printed and well edited, and with the exception of the Phædrus they might be found useful in English schools where the boys and masters are intelligent. Their price is most moderate.

*A Second German Course*. By H. Baumann. (Blackie & Son.)—This is a favourable specimen of the ordinary type of German school-book, attempting to teach more than the average schoolboy is at all likely to learn, but otherwise unobjectionable. A great deal that is inculcated here the pupil might be left to pick up for himself if he continues to study German; still, most compilers of school-books like to aim at completeness, and evidently teachers approve of their so doing. What the advantage is of inserting more grammatical details than ninety-nine boys out of a hundred can assimilate is a problem that may be left to the instructors of youth to solve if they are able.

*Miguel de Cervantes: The Adventure of the Wooden Horse and Sancho Panza's Governorship*. Edited, with Introduction, Life, and Notes, by Clovis Bévenot. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—The study of Spanish is so much neglected in this country that it is pleasant to see the Clarendon Press making an effort to promote it. But it may be questioned whether M. Bévenot would not have been better advised had he, instead of these abridged extracts from the second part of the great romance, edited the first sally of Don Quixote. The narrative is simpler, and consequently better suited for a beginner. Besides, M. Bévenot, by dint of omissions, opens his extracts with a sentence that is unintelligible: "Tenia un mayordomo el duque de muy burlesco y desenfadado ingenio, el cual con intervención de sus señores ordenó otra del mas gracioso y extraño artificio que

puede imaginarse." The word "otra" here is incomprehensible, because M. Bévenot has omitted, among other things, the words "acordó todo el aparato de la aventura pasada," which are necessary to enable the reader to see that "ordenó otra" means "ordenó otra aventura." M. Bévenot's notes are too much directed to elementary points of grammar that the beginner should have mastered before he takes up 'Don Quixote,' while he omits to explain allusions like that to the aerial journey of the licentiate Torralva. In his introduction M. Bévenot favours the untenable theory that Avellaneda was Lope de Vega; and his English leaves something to be desired, as the following sentence shows:—

"Always full of spirits and with literary projects for the future, died, at the age of sixty-nine, the hero of the naval fight at Lepanto which probably drove away for ever the dark cloud of Turkish supremacy constantly looming threateningly till then over trembling Europe,—died the genius who, literally single-handed, swept away with the magic of his pen a literary blight which was overrunning Europe, and who, while thus correcting the prevailing false taste in literature, endowed the world with the lay-book most universally known, in and out of Europe."

If M. Bévenot had read Finlay he would have learnt that the defeat of Lepanto had little lasting effect on the Turkish power.

#### CONTINENTAL HISTORY.

We are glad to receive from Mr. St. Clair Baddeley an historical work that can be cordially praised, *Robert the Wise and his Heirs* (Heinemann). Mr. Baddeley is so much in earnest, and has spent so much time and labour on a period of Italian history of which, as a rule, Englishmen know nothing, that it was grievous to see how, for lack of training, he threw his labour away. But by dint of writing two big volumes Mr. Baddeley has taught himself something of an historian's methods, and he has brought out a third volume which really demands respectful consideration. He shows a sounder knowledge both of the annals of Naples and of the general history of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and he recognizes the necessity of accuracy, if he does not attain it. We cannot help congratulating him on the advance he has made, and hoping that he may continue in the way of well-doing.

In his *Histoire du Commerce Français dans le Levant au XVII. Siècle* (Hachette) Dr. P. Masson has compiled a careful and elaborate monograph. At the outset of the seventeenth century France was exhausted by the wars of religion, and Henri IV. had with difficulty recovered Marseilles from the Spaniards. Henri IV. studiously cultivated the friendship of the Grand Signor in order to have his aid against the house of Hapsburg in his famous "Dessein"; but after his death French trade declined, partly owing to the exactions of the Turkish pashas, partly owing to the corruption of the French agents in the Levant. Richelieu and Mazarin were anxious to promote it, but took no effective steps, and the Fronde was disastrous to every kind of prosperity. Colbert strove zealously to revive the declining commerce, and endeavoured, in imitation of the English and Dutch, to form a Levant Company. Dr. Masson explains lucidly the causes of the failure of his two companies. After Colbert's death French trade took an upward turn till the end of the century, when the war of the Spanish succession and the impoverishment of France consequent on the constant wars of Louis XIV. told severely upon it. Dr. Masson's book is decidedly interesting. One curious thing he mentions was that notice was given by means of carrier pigeons to the merchants at Aleppo of the arrival of ships at Scanderoon (Alexandretta). The pigeons did the distance in an hour and a half. We are a little surprised at Dr. Masson's account of the Marquis de Nointel. He ignores the

fact that among Christ the s was g too, t decree wife s Turkey who v and ha Turks not fo have printe not se French French his w have Societ of the he co Comp was p merely from Dr. N read which factor North in the main Engli kept His jusqu deau muni lent May, of the best also o More enligh fortun write befor the p tually ciati the s show book pensi subi elle avez soin mira cartes and t their of the wide text publ and histoi able Frenc and thre suze deed been publ work sym Recoun tanian dea

fact that the marquis made himself despised among the Turks by his eccentricities. One Christmas he celebrated mass at midnight in the stalactitic cave of Antiparos, and he was guilty of other freaks. It is curious, too, that our author never mentions the decree of the Sultan which deprived of their nationality all foreigners who had taken to wife subjects of his, and forbade them to leave Turkey. It is said that forty Frenchmen, who were settled at Galata as watchmakers, and had married Greek women, were thus made Turks against their will. Of this we have not found any notice; but we cannot say we have read every one of six hundred closely printed pages, large octavo. Dr. Masson does not seem, however, to have looked at any but French authorities or books translated into French, and he could have a good deal improved his work had he done so; for instance, he would have found in Dallam's diary, p. 40 (Hakluyt Society), confirmation of what he says, p. 425, of the fear the Samians had of corsairs, and he could have learnt much about the Levant Company from the State Papers, for its origin was political, and Queen Elizabeth desired not merely commercial advantages, but support from the Sultan in her struggle with Philip II. Dr. Masson is impressed by what he has read in Spon about the luxurious way in which the English traders lived in the Levant factories; had he looked into the 'Lives of the Norths,' he would have seen that at Smyrna in the seventeenth century a pack of hounds was maintained and hunted regularly "after the English way," while the merchants at Aleppo kept greyhounds and went coursing.

*Histoire de Bordeaux depuis les Origines jusqu'en 1895.* Par Camille Jullian. (Bordeaux, Feret & Fils.)—When the Mayor and municipality of Bordeaux conceived the excellent idea of commemorating the Exhibition of May, 1895, by the publication of a great history of their ancient city, they served not only the best interests of their fellow citizens, but those also of their fellow students of every nationality. Moreover, in its choice of an author this enlightened public body has been especially fortunate. M. Camille Jullian was an ideal writer for the purpose which his clients had before them, and he discharged his contract, as the preface to this volume plainly shows, punctually, loyally, and with all that artistic appreciation and local sympathy which the nature of the subject demanded. At the same time, he has shown himself a true historical student. The book itself, he writes, is "l'expression de ma pensée, et de la mienne seulement : elle n'a subi aucune influence, elle n'a eu aucune crainte, elle n'a reculé devant aucune franchise. Vous avez voulu que cet ouvrage n'eût d'officiel que le soin avec lequel il a été édité." In fact, this admirable civic publishing body gave their editor *carte blanche* in regard of type and illustrations, and a truly sumptuous volume has resulted from their liberality. Apart from the superb printing of the 800 pages of the text on large paper with wide margins, there are no fewer than 235 artistic text cuts and 32 plates reproducing all the public buildings, ancient monuments, artistic and literary curiosities, and local scenery of the historic southern city. All this is highly creditable to the enterprise and intelligence of our French neighbours, and especially interesting and instructive to ourselves, who were during three centuries their fellow subjects, under the suzerainty of the old monarchy of France. Indeed, it is only quite lately that this fact has been brought home to us in another way by the publication of the Gascon Rolls under the direction of the French Ministry of Education, a work which was undoubtedly facilitated by the sympathy and interest displayed by the English Record Office and private students in this country. As the great capital of the old Aquitanian province under the Angevin kings, Bordeaux, like the English staple at Calais, is

replete with historic associations which no longer possess more than an antiquarian interest for ourselves. The system of provincial, or, as some would say, of colonial government, the itineraries of English kings during their foreign progresses, and the history of the wine trade are all matters of common historical interest to French and English antiquaries. But there are certain developments of the later civilization of the place in which we, at least, have no share. It is somewhat humiliating to us to reflect that in none of our own cities which might rank in importance with this fair city of France—in such a city as Bristol, for example—could the English civic historian have found manuscript materials and art treasures so carefully preserved and ready to his hand. We read here in M. Jullian's preface of the collections used by him at the "Archives municipales," at the "Bibliothèque de la Ville," at the "Musée d'Antiques," at the "Archives départementales," at the "Archives diocésaines," at the Chamber of Commerce, and elsewhere—collections which are typical of the excellence of the organization of the French Department of Education, but which somehow do not appeal to the insular individuality of English statesmen who pass for men of letters.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Kallistratus.* By A. H. Gilkes. (Longmans & Co.)—It is fitting that an academic romance should issue from the groves of Dulwich. Mr. Gilkes seems on a previous occasion to have created controversy by the modern spirit of his revived philosophers. In the present book he deals with the great Punic hero; and if the contemporaries of Hannibal suggest modern points of view, it is because, as a matter of fact, the Greek spirit which at that time was coming abroad in the world is perennial, and of no age or country. Kallistratus, the son of an astute Greek emigrant to Southern Gaul, looks at things from the cosmopolitan vantage-ground of a refined Athenian as well as from that of his soldierly experience in the Carthaginian camp, and is thus a fit narrator both of events and of the opinions of those who enact them. The former, embracing the whole of Hannibal's campaign in Italy, are inspiring, and have been set forth with some vigour, if not with much effort at military detail; and the latter are as various as the contrasted characters of Publius and Marcellus, the romantic Kallinice and her great ideal, the sly slave Strabo and the proud and ill-starred Iketorix. There is much dignity and pathos in the fate of the Gaulish chief, as in that of the Spanish veteran who stakes his death to avenge the fame of his lost leader on the scoffing Roman. Strabo, too, gains dignity at last when, to save his master's son, he joins the forlorn hope which is to dash itself in pieces, like all bodies and individuals, against the brazen strength of Rome. On the whole, this is a stirring story, and the author has justified his selection of a period remote indeed, but fuller of modern analogies than many fields more recent.

MESSRS. FLOOD & VINCENT, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, publish at the Chautauqua Century Press *The Social Spirit in America*, by Prof. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, which forms a part of the home-reading course of the Chautauqua Circle. The volume deals pleasantly with women wage-earners, public health, housing of the working class, and such matters, with almost exclusive reference to the United States, and is good in tone. We note that a "Consumers' League" is trying the plan of recommending "fair houses" by means of a "white list." This converse of the black list has been tried in England, but it is found that houses which are fit for the white list one day are only fit for the black list on the next.

MM. PLON, NOURRIER & CIE. publish *Poum : Aventures d'un Petit Garçon*, by the brothers MM. Paul and Victor Margueritte, a volume

of clever stories of the life of a little boy, in admirable French. It will please mothers and grown-up people generally, but is not perfectly suited to English family reading.

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE have added to their "Olive Series" a convenient selection from the *Gueses at Truth*. The little volume should prove welcome.

PROF. NIESE's *Grundriss der römischen Geschichte nebst Quellenkunde* (Williams & Norgate), which forms part of the "Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft," edited by Dr. Iwan v. Müller, has reached a second edition. It is a most useful handbook.

MESSRS. DENT have issued in their pretty "Temple Classics" an edition of *The Odysseys of Homer* by George Chapman. A glossarial index by Mr. W. H. D. Rouse is added.

THE Stand Reading-Case of Messrs. W. H. Everett & Son is a useful device in its way.

We have on our table *Elliot's New Illustrated Guide to Edinburgh*, by J. Reid (Edinburgh, Elliot).—*The Odes of Horace in English*, by the Rev. P. E. Phelps (Parker).—*Herodotus: Book III.*, edited by J. Thompson and B. J. Hayes (Clive).—*The Attitude of the Greek Tragedians toward Nature*, by H. R. Fairclough (Toronto, Rowell & Hutchison).—*The Cell in Development and Inheritance*, by E. B. Wilson (Macmillan).—*Egyptian Magic*, by S. S. D. (Theosophical Publishing Society).—*Gold and Silver*, by J. H. Hallard (Rivington).—*The Pleasurable Art of breeding Canaries*, by W. H. Betts (Betts).—*The World Beautiful*, by L. Whiting (Gay & Bird).—*Words of Counsel*, by J. B. Pearson, LL.D., D.D. (Stock).—*In the Tideway*, by Flora A. Steel (Constable).—*The Story of Mollie*, by M. Bower (Andrews).—*The Supplanter*, by B. P. Neuman (Methuen).—*The Invisible Playmate and W. V., her Book*, by W. Canton (Ibsister).—*Lost Countess Falka*, by R. H. Savage (Routledge).—*Estabelle, and other Verse*, by J. S. Thomson (Toronto, Briggs).—*Eras of the Christian Church*, edited by J. Fulton, D.D.: *The Age of Hildebrand*, by M. R. Vincent, D.D. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark).—*The Office of the Holy Communion as set forth in the Prayer Books of 1549 and 1662*, with a Preface by the Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe (S.P.C.K.).—*The Teaching of Morality in the Family and the School*, by Sophie Bryant (Sonnenchein).—*Christianity and Idealism*, by J. Watson, LL.D. (Glasgow, MacLehose).—*From our Dead Selves to Higher Things*, by F. J. Gant (Nisbet).—*Dix Minutes d'Arrêt*, by R. O'Monroy (Paris, Lévy).—*Amoureuse Trinité*, by P. Guédry (Paris, Nilsson).—*Le Drama de Rochegrise*, by L. Léstant (Paris, Lévy).—*and Renaissance*, by H. Duham (Paris, Clerget). Among New Editions we have *The Eucharistic Manuals of John and Charles Wesley* and *The Eucharistic Hymns of John and Charles Wesley*, edited by the Rev. W. E. Dutton (Hodges), and *Household Prayers*, selected and arranged by G. J. Cowley-Brown (Stock).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### ENGLISH.

###### Fine Art.

Groote Schuur, Residence of the Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes, Photographs and Descriptive Account, 4to. 2/6 swd.

###### Music.

Carrodus (J. T.), Violinist, a Life Story, 1838-1895, by Ada Carrodus, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

###### History and Biography.

Macray's (W. D.) Register of Members of St. Mary Magdalene College, Oxford, New Series, Vol. 2, cr. 8vo. 7/6 net.

###### Philology.

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## UNUM EST NECESSARIUM.

I THOUGHT that I was ravished to a height  
 Whence Earth was lost with all I once had known;  
 For suns and worlds flashed dwindling through the night,  
 Like sparklets from the blackening Yule-log thrown:  
 Of all that men have dreamed, of all that is,  
 Remained the essential life of Souls, alone.

But they! Like flowers of light, against the abyss  
 I watched them move and shine—how soft! how clear!  
 With trailing rays of light, with streams of bliss,  
 With haloes of a heavenly atmosphere;  
 Like flowers, when first at dusk the froth and bloom.

Of blond immense chrysanthemums appear  
 To shake a loose, fresh aureole o'er the gloom  
 (If human sense and common vision might  
 Divine the splendours of that Upper Room  
 Where motion, joy, and life are one with light)—  
 Like flowers made meteors, then, or meteors flowers,

The radiant spirits circled holy-bright.

And lo! I heard a voice from Heaven, not ours,  
 "This is the Race," it cried, "this is the Race  
 Of Radiating Souls, the large in heart,  
 And where they circle is a holy place!  
 Yet not of them, O Gazer, know thou art:  
 Look further!"

Then with anxious sight astrain  
 I pierced the depth of space from part to part,  
 And lo! adrift as leaves that eddy in vain,  
 I watched the vacant, vagrant, aimless dance  
 Of Souls concentrated in their bliss or pain:  
 Unneighoured souls, the drift of time and chance.

\* \* \* \* \*

O bright, unthrifty planets that glow and spend  
 Your radiance unregarding, when my glance  
 Fell from the fulgence where your orbits trend  
 So far, I felt as men who smile in dreams  
 And wake, at rainy dawn, without a friend!  
 So bare they looked, bereft of all their beams;  
 Poor spheres that trail their cloudy mantles dim  
 Where throb and fret a few faint feverish gleams.  
 "Look," said the Voice, "for thou art such an one;  
 Many are ye; the uncentred Souls are few!"

I gazed; and as we used to fix the sun  
 In London, through the fogs our valleys knew,  
 I saw that, through their shrouds, these too were bright.

"Be thankful," then acclaimed the Voice anew,  
 "Learn and adore: for all men love the Light!"  
 And, as the movement of these muffled fires  
 Grew clearer to my erewhile dazzled sight,  
 I half-forgot those glad and gracious quires  
 In pity of their dearth who dream and yearn,  
 Pent up and shrouded in their vain desires.

Aye, even as plants that grow in chambers turn  
 Their twisted branches towards the window space,

And languish for the daylight they discern,  
 So longed these spirits for the Light of Grace!  
 And aye their passionate yearning would attract  
 Some beam within their cloudy dwelling-place,  
 Some dewy star-beam to their parch'd contact;  
 But, even as dew or raindrop, when they fall  
 Upon the insatiate earth, are changed in the act,  
 Cease to be water, and no more at all  
 Are either dew or rain—but only mire!—  
 So the benignant rays of Heaven would pall  
 And faint into a maze of misty fire  
 At touch of these concentrated spirits aye  
 Locked in their long ungenerous desire.

Thus, shrouded each alone, nor far nor nigh  
 Their shine was shed, nor shared by any mate;  
 Secret and still each earned, a separate I,  
 Lost in no general glory, penetrate  
 With no sweet mutual marvels of the sky,  
 And bitter isolation was their state.

"Unjust Eternity!" I mourned aghast.  
 "O dread, unchanging, predetermined Fate,  
 Shall evermore the Future ape the Past?"

"Thou seest nor Past nor Future," cried the Voice.

"Such is the life thou leadest, such thou wast,  
 Art, shalt be; such thy bent is and thy choice,  
 O centre-seeking Soul that cannot love,  
 Nor radiate, nor relinquish, nor rejoice.  
 Know, they are wise who squander: Look above!"

And lo! a beam of their transcendent bliss  
 Who, ever giving, ever losing, move  
 In self-abandoned bounty through the abyss,  
 Pierced to my soul with so divine a dart,  
 I swooned with pain, I wakened to a kiss:  
 "Blessèd," I sang, "are ye, the large in heart,  
 Irradiate with the light in alien eyes;  
 For ye have chosen indeed the brighter part,  
 And where ye circle is our Paradise!"

MARY DARMESTETER.

## THE CLERK OF THE SHIPS.

EVIDENTLY we are none of us likely to convince each other on this question, and, for the present, it may be allowed to lapse. Perhaps later it will be worth examination in more detail than exigencies of space will permit in the *Athenæum*. It is advisable, however, to call attention to one error of fact in Mr. Wheatley's letter, not on account of its intrinsic importance, but because Mr. Wheatley seems to attach some weight to it, and because in tracing it I have found a slip of my own. William Borough was never Clerk and Comptroller simultaneously, nor, with the one exception of Sir Wm. Wynter, did any member of the Navy Board ever hold a double appointment. Obviously the mistake is not Mr. Wheatley's, but Col. Pasley's, and that gentleman was doubtless misled by the form of patent so frequently used during Elizabeth's reign. Such patents were made out to two persons, with right of survivorship, so that the one named first actually held the office, while the second succeeded to it when the first died, resigned, or was promoted. Thus, by letters patent of November 5th, 1580, Borough was joined with Holstock in the Comptrollership, and duly succeeded him in 1589. In the mean time Geo. Wynter, the Clerk of the Ships, died, and by a patent of March 24th, 1582, Borough and Benjamin Gonson were nominated. Borough, being first in the patent, executed the office, and Gonson became Clerk in his turn when Borough became Comptroller.

I find that in 'The Administration of the

Royal Navy,' p. 149, I made a clerical error by giving "1580" instead of 1582 as the date of Borough's appointment. The year 1580 was right in so far that Borough was acting as Clerk of the Ships in that year, presumably because Wynter was unable to perform his duties; it was wrong as the date of his patent and formal nomination.

There are probably many readers of the 'Diary' besides myself who would be grateful to Mr. Wheatley for some further explanation of the Pepys-Barlow transaction. The Duchess of Albemarle's candidate was not Barlow, but Turner. How would it safeguard Pepys to make matters right with Barlow when, if the patent was revoked, it would have been for Turner's benefit? If Mountagu had fallen from favour in those early days and the patent had been revoked, the arrangement with Barlow assuredly would not have saved Pepys as against Turner. Barlow was an old and broken man, without influence, but if he was put forward as a stalking-horse by the Duchess his success would have strengthened his position legally and morally, and have correspondingly weakened Turner's hopes of ousting him. That, however, is a very unlikely theory, and we may take it as certain that Barlow had no chance, under any circumstances, of being allowed to resume his post. An agreement that bought off Turner could be understood, but it is difficult to see why Pepys, in a position apparently legally unassailable, and, at any rate, extremely strong, should have compromised with Barlow when the danger lay in the exercise of Court influence in favour of another man. It is stranger still that he came to terms with Barlow, not while the matter was in doubt, but after the patent had passed the Great Seal, when he had all the weight of possession on his side, and when, legally, Barlow could only look for redress, if entitled to it, to the uncertain issue of a long and costly process. I am, of course, assuming in this argument that Pepys was not influenced by any recognition of ethical claim upon him. It is doubtful whether Barlow had any such claim; but if he had Pepys was hardly a man of such delicacy of feeling as to yield to it. There is another passage in the 'Diary' relating to this subject which seems to require some explanation. Under June 26th, 1660, we read: "In the afternoon Mr. Watts came to me, a merchant, to offer me 500l. if I would desist from the Clerk of the Acts place." In 1660 500l. was a large sum, and Turner only offered 150l. to be joined with Pepys in the patent. Was there another competitor in the field, or was it an attempt by the Duchess or Turner through a third person? M. OPPENHEIM.

## PROF. SAINTSBURY ON THE MATTER OF BRITAIN.

In his recent work 'The Rise of Romance and Flourishing of Allegory' Prof. Saintsbury commits himself, as regards the Arthurian romance cycle, to a number of statements which are at variance with the views held by the most competent scholars, which are mutually destructive of each other, and which are, furthermore, adverse to the very thesis he warmly advocates—the English rather than the French origin and nature of the completed romance. This last consideration will, I trust, induce him to regard with some indulgence the following criticisms.

As is well known, some of the twelfth-century Arthurian romances are in prose, some in verse. Prof. Saintsbury admits that modern authority favours the priority of the verse romances; but he will have none of it. He agrees with the older scholars, in particular with M. Paulin Paris, against M. Gaston Paris and the moderns, that the prose romances are, "if not universally, yet for the most part the earlier." In particular the prose 'Lancelot' is certainly older than Chrestien's 'Chevalier à la Charrette' (p. 103). Well and good; but if this is so, what are we to make of the statement on p. 125 that the "Holy

Grail makes no figure in the earliest versions?" Undoubtedly true, if the verse be the earlier; a number of metrical romances exist in which neither the Grail nor any of the personages and incidents usually associated with it figure. It would, on the other hand, be impossible, I believe (I wish to avoid dogmatism), to name any prose romance in which the Grail either does not appear or is not alluded to, or which does not contain incidents and personages of the Grail romances proper. But let that pass. The reader may be supposed to crave some information as to the date of the prose romances, concerning which he only knows that in Prof. Saintsbury's opinion they are earlier than the poems. On p. 99 he is told that the "best authorities" place the "throwing into shape" of the great romances before the composition of Layamon's 'Brut,' which is assigned to the year 1200. On p. 100 a strong plea is urged on behalf of Walter Map's traditional authorship of the 'Lancelot' and 'Quest,' the date of his death being given as 1196. But on p. 199 is a discussion of the English 'Acrene Riwe,' a text assigned to the year 1200, the prose of which, it is asserted, "would have been wonderful at the time in any other European nation.....French prose was only just beginning to take such form.....Villehardouin [writing about 1210] had little or nothing but Latin [prose] before him." On p. 323 Villehardouin's chronicle is described "as the first great French prose book from the literary point," and it is apparently left an open question "if the prose Arthurian romances really date from the end of the twelfth century."

I think it will be agreed that the inexpert reader is likely to derive from these *obiter dicta* little if any real knowledge concerning the date of the Arthurian prose romances or their position in the evolution of French prose, whilst if he takes Prof. Saintsbury's remark concerning Villehardouin *au sérieux* he can but come to the conclusion that they are not "great" from the "literary point."

Meanwhile, what information is vouchsafed about the verse romances? Concerning Chrestien, the greatest and one of the earliest writers in verse, we are told, on p. 102, that all of his work was done, "it would seem, before the end of the twelfth century"; and concerning the verse romances generally that they are "easily intelligible as developed from parts of the prose original."

The reader who knew nothing further of the subject than what he gleaned from Prof. Saintsbury's pages, and who endeavoured to collate and combine the inconsistent items of information I have set forth above, would arrive at some such conclusion as this — the prose romances about Arthur were written in the last years of the eleventh century, and were followed by a number of verse workings-up of separate episodes. He would, I think, be amazed to discover that Chrestien died in the last ten years of the twelfth century, that his earliest Arthurian romances date back to about 1160, and that notably the 'Conte de la Charrette,' which Prof. Saintsbury asserts to be later than the corresponding portion of the prose 'Lancelot,' was written before 1172. It is of course possible that Prof. Saintsbury has ground for doubting the accuracy of dates established and accepted by such men as Holland, M. Gaston Paris, and Prof. Förster; but would it not have been advisable, to say the least, in a work intended for the general reader, to state the view held by every scholar in the world (except himself) in the slightest degree qualified to express an opinion?

The fact is that Prof. Saintsbury in his anxiety not to bow down before the latest critical idol falls into the opposite extreme of disregarding all the critical work of the last half century. An amusing instance is found on p. 244. Speaking of Gottfried von Strassburg's model, Thomas, Prof. Saintsbury says "he used to be (though this has now been given up) iden-

tified with no less a person than Thomas the Rhymer." What would be said if we found a corresponding statement in a work on English history: William the Conqueror used to be identified with the victor of the Boyne, *but this has now been given up?*

Mere pedantry such criticism, it may be said. What does it matter whether a poem belongs to the end of the thirteenth or the middle of the twelfth century? I will not do Prof. Saintsbury the injustice of fathering this view upon him, warrant though there be in his words. This very work bears witness enough to his appreciation of literature as an expression of the time. When, therefore, he assigns the *lais* of Marie de France to the end of the twelfth century, instead of, with M. Gaston Paris and other critics, to about 1150–1165, I demur to his view on literary grounds. To regard the *lais* as posterior to the literary development of the Arthurian romance is to do them grave wrong, and to ignore their importance in the general evolution of the Arthur legend.

Finally, I may note that Walter Map's authorship of certain of the prose romances, so touchingly believed in by Prof. Saintsbury, becomes the more possible the further back we can throw the mass of the metrical texts. If the dates really were as Prof. Saintsbury seems to maintain, Map's authorship would necessarily have to be given up. As it is, one may say that it is not impossible, and one may, if one likes, believe that there must be some foundation for the traditional ascription. Of actual evidence, even of such evidence as that Robert de Borron wrote a 'Joseph' and a 'Merlin,' there is, however, none.

ALFRED NUTT.

#### SLOANE'S 'LIFE OF NAPOLEON.'

THE 'Life of Napoleon Bonaparte,' by Prof. W. M. Sloane, of which the third volume is noticed in the *Athenæum* for August 7th, contains a brief allusion to the relations between the Austrian wife of the Emperor and her father, which, as a not generally known fact in the history of Napoleon, deserves a larger statement than that which the author gives it. As the authority on which Prof. Sloane makes it, I think it possibly of sufficient interest to offer it to the *Athenæum* in full.

I was in the secret service of Kossuth in the summer and autumn of 1852, and amongst the interesting items of his experience which he narrated to me was that of his having, when Home or Hungarian minister at Vienna, had in his custody, and taken cognizance of, a series of letters from the Empress to her father, disclosing Napoleon's plans and movements, from which it appeared that she was in reality a spy on her husband, and that the schemes he confided to her in the belief that she shared his ambitions were immediately made known at Vienna, with an effect on the fortunes of his campaign which may well have been fatal.

W. J. S.

#### "PRAISE-GOD BAREBONES."

Public Record Office, August 13, 1897.

As the facts known about this remarkable man, leather-seller, preacher, and member of Parliament, are not very numerous, the following may prove of interest. His real name was Praise Barbon.

On the 4th of November, 10 Car. I. (1634), a bill of complaint was presented to the king by Mary Agg, of London, widow, administratrix of the estate of her late husband, John Agg, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, co. Middlesex, cordwainer. She represents that one Hugh Pollard, of Nampton, co. Devon, owed the said John Agg, for shoes and boots and other commodities, the sum of 39l. 13s. This debt Pollard, though several times asked, had not paid, and as he had been a "constant customer" of the said Agg "for divers years" the latter was "not willing to displease him." But, "for

mortality's sake," wishing to "have some specialty to show for the money," Agg pretended to the said Pollard that he owed to one "Praye Barbon of London, Leather seller," the sum of 30l. or thereabouts, "whereas in truth he did not owe unto the said Barbon any money at all." To secure the payment of this 30l., Agg asked for "some specialty" under the hand and seal of the said Pollard. To this Pollard agreed, and gave Agg a bill, dated March 7th, 1633, acknowledging himself indebted to Praise Barbon for the amount, payable on the 15th of June ensuing. In April Agg died intestate, and the complainant, as his administratrix, claimed the 30l., and also the 9l. 13s. over and above that sum. She represents, however, that Praise Barbon and Hugh Pollard combine to refuse her payment of the said moneys, and prays that a writ of Privy Seal may be directed to them compelling them to appear and to answer the premises, and to do as the King and his Council at Whitehall shall order.

On the 12th of November, 1634, Praise Barbon gives in his answer. He states that from time to time John Agg took up from him upon credit several parcels of Spanish leather and other leather, which, at the prices agreed on, amounted in the whole to 13l. 17s. This sum he had often asked from Agg, but never received any portion of it. At last he agreed to receive as security for the debt the bond or bill of the said Hugh Pollard. Agg told Barbon that Pollard owed him 30l., and asked Barbon to take Pollard's bill for that amount, offering to take out the balance in leather. To this Barbon "condescended, in regard the said John Agg was a constant customer unto him." After Pollard had given the bill Barbon delivered it to Agg, upon the "faithful promise" of the latter to pay the debt of 13l. 17s. But none of it was received either from Agg or Pollard, and Agg died before the bill became payable, nor had he taken up any more leather or wares from Barbon. The complainant, Mary Agg, about the time that the 30l. became payable, was asked by Barbon to deliver him the bill that he might receive the money from Pollard, and was offered by him security for the payment of the overplus. But the complainant refused, whereupon Barbon asked for payment of the 13l. 17s. due to him, offering, upon payment of the same, to assign the bill to the complainant. This also she refused, so as Barbon "doth conceive that the said complainant hath a sinister intent and meaning to defeat" him of the 13l. 17s. He further denies that there has been, or is, any combination between himself and Pollard, and prays to be dismissed from the suit with his reasonable costs and charges.

ERNEST G. ATKINSON.

#### TRELAWNY AT USK.

OLD people forget dates, and I have no means of verifying these, but according to tradition Trelawny came to Usk in 1845, and lived here eleven years.

On some hasty journey, whose cause is forgotten, he became enamoured of the quiet little town, situated in the heart of King Arthur's country—the county of Monmouth—and determined to make it his home; so with Mrs. Trelawny and his two sons, Edgar and Frank, he removed from Clifton. Too impatient to wait for a house to be built for them on the site he had selected, or perhaps anticipating pleasure in superintending its erection, he put himself and family into a temporary home, a house in Newmarket Street (now an inn), where a few months later Letitia was born. This is the daughter whose face is familiar from the portrait of her in Sir John Millais's picture 'The Search for the North Pole.'

The site Trelawny chose for his country home is one known locally as Llanbadoc Rock, and

lies about a quarter of a mile from the town across the river. The house is now known as Twyn Bell, but Trelawny always called it "the Cot." One cannot imagine him content in such small compass, and hardly wonders that, six years later, he bought the entire estate of Cefn Ilia, of which his cottage grounds were a portion, and moved higher up the hillside into the larger house. The last four years of his connexion with the neighbourhood were spent at Cefn Ilia, and it was from that house the family left for London, disunited, never again to dwell in love and peace together. The interest attaching to these eleven years at Usk lies in the fact that here the drama of disillusion, bitterness, and final alienation was played out which began with the romantic elopement of Lady Goring with the gallant, adventurous spirit, the friend of Byron and of Shelley. She had been ill-used and unhappy; Trelawny had championed her and won her passionate and grateful attachment. Together they fled, braving the world's opinion—no great act of courage on his part, who had lived all his life in its defiance, but a fiery trial for so sensitive a woman. Then at Usk years after Nemesis overtook her. She could not condone in the lover what she had resented so deeply in the husband, and for the second time she threw off her bondage. But this time it was to face the world alone. These ten or eleven years are also memorable as Trelawny's longest, if not his only, sojourn in the country. Whatever charms the quiet place possessed for him, they were not those that usually appeal to men. He had no taste for field sports, and cared little for fishing, which is the great attraction of the neighbourhood. The building of the cottage was his great interest for two years, and after that the various improvements of the grounds, and subsequently of the Cefn Ilia estate, occupied most of his time. "All Usk," said an old resident to me, "was excited over the Trelawnys the whole time they lived here." It seems very probable that the arrival of such a well-known "free lance," the friend of men whose opinions, about the year '48, were more unpopular than ever among the sedate and conservative, must have caused considerable commotion, which the circumstances of his marriage would not tend to calm.

Nevertheless, the Trelawnys appear to have been well liked, and to have produced a very much more favourable impression in the neighbourhood than did that other turbulent spirit, Landor, when he resided a few miles away, at Llanthony. From what I have gathered of reminiscence from the few left to remember him, Trelawny was wiser in his methods of recommending himself to the community. At first he may have "astonished the natives," but he did not set them by the ears; and he made his sojourn remembered by a large charity, and by what is more truly beneficial, a liberal expenditure of wages. The "town and trade" could boast him with all possible enthusiasm, for, as an American would say, "he made things hum." Amongst his own class he naturally found few congenial spirits, but with those few he was on intimate terms. Three particular friends—the Vicar of Llanbadoc, whom he called "Master Arthur"; a lawyer by the name of Partridge, nicknamed "the Bird"; and "the Doctor," a medical gentleman not long deceased—always spent Sunday afternoons with him and drank tea. That Trelawny made tea himself, after a fashion of his own, and that his guests drank it out of large basins, instead of cups, is one of the reminiscences that most flourishes in Usk. Another is the fact that he used to be seen on Sunday mornings, by the faithful on their way to church, planting trees on Llanbadoc Rock. Some of these trees were seedlings, brought from Byron's grave, and nursed with infinite care until they became accustomed to their new environment. It is certain that the present picturesque appearance of that corner of the

road is entirely due to Trelawny. He not only clothed it with verdure, but spent much money in propping up the crumbling side of the declivity, and rendering it safe for ascent. A lady remembers, as a child, being taken for a walk over the rocks with her parents, when they were joined by Trelawny. He was fond of children, but they were usually terrified by his big voice and overpowering presence; and so, when he took the little girl by the hand to help her in climbing, she lost all sense of sight or motion, and in her fright was dragged along, she scarcely knew how, to the top, and was hardly recompensed for her ordeal by the rare and delicious sweets brought out for her delectation on arrival at the Cot.

A sister of this lady, more courageous, used to venture up there to play with the children and sit on one of Trelawny's knees while Letitia occupied the other, sweets being the bribe for this act of daring. The entire visit must have been an adventure, and the home-coming was a most dramatic finish as related by her. Trelawny always sent the boys home with her by near cut across the woods known as Graig-y-nault; but this being too tame a proceeding for their father's sons, they used to stop at the top and insist on Miss C. traversing the remainder of the way alone. To give her confidence she was presented with a small pistol, which she was to fire off when safe at the bottom of the field, and the boys in an answering salute acknowledged her signal and made off home, delighted at having enlivened a prosaic duty with a spice of romance.

Another lady, daughter of a well-known solicitor in practice at Usk, was a favourite with Trelawny. He used to inveigh against her long curls, the pride of her mother's heart, but much in the way of the little girl's lively frolics. Trelawny sympathized with her, and one day cut every tress off her head and sent her home without a word of apology for the high-handed proceeding. The mother did not resent it openly. "It was of no use being angry with Mr. Trelawny," said the narrator. "He would only laugh and declare he did quite right."

This "masterfulness" of the man impressed itself on every one. He was kindly, but he was austere, and not very companionable. Any tenderness there had been in his relations with his wife must soon have disappeared. She sat in another room, an old servant says, never with him, unless to talk business. He probably liked children because they were inferiors and would not cross him. He liked his friends to be poorer or younger or less intellectual than himself. If they were in trouble he would do anything for them, but he liked them less in prosperity. One friend, Judge Falconer, long resident in Usk, and a memorable figure in its history, came here first as their guest, a briefless barrister, straitened in means. He was made much of by Trelawny until the date of his appointment to a judgeship of the county court. After that he was no longer a *persona grata* at Cefn Ilia, but he continued to be friendly with Mrs. Trelawny, then and after her separation.

Trelawny's daughter by his Greek wife, Zella, was occasionally over from Italy, and trails across one's impression of the family life, as described by the only person who recollects her, fishing-rod in hand, her progress from the river-bank marked by yards of ravelled lace edging, torn from her petticoats by the brambles, she quite unheeding. They were all fond of the river, and Trelawny put up a large tent on the bank, where in summer Mrs. Trelawny and the children, as well as himself, used to enjoy bathing. In fact, they lived just as pleased them, and the Mrs. Grundy of that generation has failed to note her disapproval of their proceedings until the scandal of the last year aroused a more than Grundian displeasure.

There is a sort of simplicity in these great, unconscious egotists of Trelawny's type. No one but a man of his temperament—the man, be it remembered, who uncovered Byron's foot after death—could have done what he did at Usk. It was not daring, it was simple belief in his own power to do as he willed, or rather a simple inability to see anything unusual in what he willed, that made him bring Miss B. to Cefn Ilia and set her up to be worshipped there. But society was justly scandalized by the spectacle of this shaggy Samson carrying the diminutive form of his Delilah to and from his carriage at the foot of Llanbadoc Rock—his Delilah who was not even pretty, if the memories of my informants are to be trusted. Mrs. Trelawny's own escapade was forgotten in the sympathy evoked by this fatuous display. She was so manifestly superior to her rival in mind and person, and had so endeared herself to many by her charity, that she had the suffrages of all classes. She bore herself with dignity in her trial—removed to some lodgings in the town under pretext of business, but did not "make a scene." A complete break-up soon followed. Cefn Ilia was sold, with all its furniture and most of the books. It was a three days' auction, and is still talked of by the old people because of Trelawny's unexampled hospitality during its progress. Open house was kept, and no embargo placed on any supplies except whiskey, for which he had a great dislike.

And so he departed from Monmouthshire, and was seen no more. Few are left who remember him now, but from their various reminiscences and different points of view the man's vivid personality has impressed itself on the writer. Big in every way he must have been, but not great, demanding much room, as big people do, for mind and body; selfish, yet capable of unselfish deeds; limited in sympathy, but irresistible where he gave it; brave always, noble sometimes, commonplace never—such he seems to have shown himself to our Usk folk in the eleven years of his country life.

M. B. BYRDE.

### Literary Gossip.

We learn that the new edition of Thackeray's works, which we have before spoken of, will shortly be issued by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., with illustrations, including a hitherto unpublished portrait of the novelist. For the purpose of this edition Mrs. Richmond Ritchie has been for some years engaged in writing biographical and anecdotal introductions to the works. Each of the novels will, we understand, be complete in a single volume, and the publication will begin in the autumn, the volumes appearing at monthly intervals.

A NEW story by Mrs. Woods, the author of 'A Village Tragedy,' will commence in Longman's Magazine for September.

MESSRS. LONGMAN & CO. will publish in the course of the autumn a 'Memoir of the late Sir Henry Rawlinson,' written chiefly by his brother, Canon Rawlinson. One chapter of the work will be contributed by the present baronet and another by Lord Roberts. The book will embody the contents of many diaries and note-books left by Sir Henry. Another biographical work to be published by Messrs. Longman is 'The Life and Letters of Sir George Savile, Bart., First Marquis of Halifax,' by Miss H. C. Foxcroft. To this will be added a new edition of Savile's writings, which have not been collected till now.

To the September number of the *Cornhill Magazine* Mr. W. M. Acworth contributes

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an anniversary study on Brunel, in which stress is laid on Brunel's claim to be considered the father of express railway travelling. In connexion with the recent encounter between Prince Henri d'Orléans and the Count of Turin interest attaches to Mr. Pemberton Grund's final article on 'Duels of all Nations,' which is devoted to duelling in the British Isles. Mr. Frank Bullen contributes an opportune article on Antarctic exploration, advocating the rehabilitation of the sperm-whale fishery in the far Southern seas; and Col. E. Vibart—a cousin of the officer of the same name who is about to publish a volume on the Indian Mutiny—begins a personal narrative of the events which occurred at Delhi in May, 1857, describing in full detail his miraculous escape, with nine other Europeans, from the Main Guard on May 11th.

SIR EDWARD STRACHEY, in his reminiscences of Charles Buller, dwells at length on the great services rendered by Buller in connexion with the Royal Commission sent to Canada in 1839. Mr. C. H. Firth writes on the economic and ceremonial aspects of the Court of Cromwell; Miss Mary Kingsley contributes a characteristic parrot story illustrative of West African folk-lore; and the number also contains the 'Pages from a Private Diary,' short stories by Mrs. Meyer Henne and Mr. Horace Rawdon, and the penultimate instalment of 'In Kedar's Tents.'

THE September number of *Macmillan's Magazine* will contain an article called 'The Surrender of Napoleon.' It consists of a series of letters, from June 7th to July 26th, written to his wife by Capt. (afterwards Sir Humphrey) Senhouse, flag captain to Admiral Sir Henry Hotham, commanding the British fleet off the French coast in 1815, to whom Napoleon surrendered himself on July 15th. Capt. Senhouse dined with Napoleon on board the *Bellerophon*; and the ex-emperor was subsequently entertained at breakfast on board the flagship *Superb*. These letters are now published for the first time through the courtesy of Sir Humphrey's daughter, Miss Rose Senhouse. The number will also include an article on 'The Greeks and their Lesson,' by Mr. Arthur Gaye; and a short story, 'In the Guardianship of God,' by Mrs. Steel.

MISS NINA F. LAYARD has in the press a volume of 'Songs in Many Moods,' which Messrs. Longman will issue.

A GREEK version of the reply of the English archbishops to the Pope's pronouncement on English ordinations is to be issued by Messrs. Longman.

MR. BRAEKSTAD is going to publish another selection of tales by Asbjörnsen, who was first introduced to the English public through the late Sir George Dasent's translations, published in 1858 and 1874. In 1881 Mr. Braekstad published, under the title of 'Round the Yule Log,' a translation of some of Asbjörnsen's 'Folke-Eventyr' and his 'Huldre-Eventyr.' It contained illustrations by Norwegian artists which had appeared in Norway. An additional series of illustrations by the well-known Norwegian artists E. Werenskiold, T. Kittelsen, and O. Sinding was in course of publication

when Asbjörnsen died in 1885; but the arrangements for the publication of this illustrated edition were so far advanced that the final part appeared about two years afterwards. Mr. Braekstad is going to bring out a second volume, and some of the later illustrations are reproduced in the pages of his new selection.

The prospectus of the reproduction of Codex Bezae, to be published by the Cambridge University Press, is now ready. It contains two specimen pages of the facsimile, and is printed on paper of the same quality as that to be used for the work. It is particularly requested that, in order to prevent delay in the delivery of copies, the names of subscribers may be sent in as soon as possible. Copies will be delivered, as far as can be arranged, in the order in which the subscriptions have been received.

THERE is, of course, no ground for saying that the teaching colleges in London, which the Cowper scheme would affiliate to the London University, have agreed to put forward a suggestion for a separate "University of Westminster." No suggestion of this kind has yet been considered by the most influential of the bodies who would be affected by it.

THE first volume of a series of special reports on educational subjects, mainly the outcome of inquiries set on foot by Mr. M. E. Sadler, is being issued from the new Education Department Library in Parliament Street.

THE Charity Commissioners are to hold an inquiry into certain of the large endowments available for education in the county of Shropshire. The claims of Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and other schools have proved to be somewhat difficult of adjustment, and the Commissioners have decided to put into operation their statutory powers.

THE new illustrated edition of Nathaniel Hawthorne's romance 'The House of the Seven Gables,' which will shortly be published by Messrs. Service & Paton, with an introduction by Dr. Moncure Conway, will contain some new biographical and bibliographical matter, among other things a remarkable letter written by the author to a representative of the Pinchon family who had protested against the use of that name for the villainous judge in the story. It appears that there had been an actual Judge Pynchon in Salem; Hawthorne, quite unaware of the fact, invested a very honourable gentleman with the cruel traits of his own ancestor, Judge John Hathorne.

A NEW edition, revised and brought up to date, of Mr. G. W. Rusden's 'History of Australia,' will be published by Messrs. Melville, Mullen & Slade.

THE fragment of Aquila recently discovered in the Cambridge University Library by Mr. F. C. Burkitt will be edited by him, and published, it is hoped early in the Michaelmas Term, at the University Press. The edition will contain photographs; the text as read by Mr. Burkitt, arranged in columns as in the original; and a comparison with the leading texts of the LXX. extant at that point. It is hoped that Dr. Taylor, Master of St. John's College, will write an excursus or appendix to be included in the volume.

MR. GEORGE REDWAY is preparing an édition de luxe of 'Candide.' The old English translation has been revised by Mr. Walter Jerrold, who contributes an introduction; and the volume, a royal octavo, will be illustrated with sixty-two designs by French artists.

MESSRS. NISBET & Co. will publish early in September another romance of military life, to be entitled 'The Rip's Redemption,' from the pen of Mr. E. Livingston Prescott, author of 'Scarlet and Steel.'

THE death is announced of Mr. W. H. Garrett, for some years a leader-writer on the *Daily Chronicle*.

MRS. WALFORD will publish next October through Messrs. Longman another novel called 'Iva Kildare.' The same firm promises a volume of stories by Mr. Watson, editor of the *Badminton Magazine*, and a study on the Falklands of the seventeenth century by the author of 'The Life of Sir Kenelm Digby.'

A NEW volume on 'Rock Climbing in the Lake District' is announced by Messrs. Longman.

At the beginning of next session women will for the first time be admitted as students under certain conditions to the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Vienna.

THE Zwingli-verein, which has been constituted for the formation of a Zwingli museum in Zürich, publishes a little periodical twice in the year, the *Zwingliana*, which is edited by the eminent authority on Swiss ecclesiastical history Prof. Emil Egli. We learn from the "Heft" just issued that the Zürich Stadtbibliothek has placed the Helmhaus at the service of the society. Amongst the interesting contents of the present number there is a report of a Greek tragedy which was performed in Greek by the Zürich students on New Year's Day, 1531, the last birthday which Zwingli celebrated. It is a proof of the degree in which the study of classical Greek flourished in Zürich at the time. The *Zwingliana* is not sold, but is distributed gratuitously to the members of the Zwingli-verein.

DR. JAKOB BÄCHTOLD, Professor of the History of German Literature in the University of Zürich, who died last week suddenly, was a native of Schleitheim in Canton Schaffhausen. He was born in 1848, studied at Heidelberg, Munich, and Tübingen, and in 1880 became a *Privatdozent* at the university to whose service his whole adult life has been devoted. His principal work, 'Die Geschichte der deutschen Literatur in der Schweiz,' has obtained a great reputation in Germany, and he was working just before his death at the concluding volume. He was the editor of the posthumous writings of Gottfried Keller, 1892, and the author of the biography of Keller, 3 vols., 1892-1896.

NONE of the Parliamentary Papers of the last few days is of interest.

## SCIENCE

*Address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Toronto, 1897.*  
By Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., President.

ALTHOUGH Sir John Evans, in the early part of his address, offers some apology for his occupation of the presidential seat, it will be readily conceded that, notwithstanding the lack of any professional bond connecting him directly with science, his claims rest on too secure a basis to need justification. It is true the study of historical antiquities would not alone be deemed a sufficient title to the presidency of the British Association; but Sir John adds to the learning of the antiquary the science of the archaeologist. He has busied himself through a long life with the application of scientific methods to the interpretation of the relics of the prehistoric past. When a stone implement or an uninscribed coin has been unearthed he has studied it much in the same way that a geologist would study a fossil; in fact, when documentary evidence fails, the natural history method is our only safe course, and who shall say that, after all, this is not the more trustworthy?

Sir John Evans points out that practically the same principles which Darwin applied to the interpretation of organic nature had been successfully employed in certain departments of numismatic study at least ten years before the appearance of Darwin's famous work. Many who read this passage may not understand that reference is here made to some of Sir John's own early investigations. Nearly fifty years ago he applied the principle of "descent with variation" to certain inquiries regarding the morphology of the coins of the ancient Britons. In successive generations, or issues, of British gold coins the offspring tends to reproduce the characters of the parent with more or less variation; and where the modification is advantageous, by simplicity or symmetry of design, there is a tendency for this to be perpetuated. Thus an artistic Greek design, like that on the famous Macedonian philippus, becomes so conventionalized by successive copies from copies that ultimately its relation to the original prototype is scarcely to be recognized; in other words, a new "species" has been evolved.

Considering the line along which the President's own scientific researches have generally run, it is not surprising that the greater part of the address should be devoted to a review of the present state of our knowledge of the antiquity of man. There is, too, a certain local fitness in discussing this subject on the present occasion, inasmuch as it was to the late Sir Daniel Wilson—for many years one of the most brilliant professors in Toronto—that archaeology became indebted for the convenient term "prehistoric." As far back as 1851 Wilson—then resident in Edinburgh—published a rather remarkable work, entitled 'The Archaeology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland.' Notwithstanding the solecism lurking in this title, the term "prehistoric" was received with favour; and when, a few years afterwards, attention was directed to

the relics of palæolithic man, the word was seen to be exactly what was wanted as an appropriate designation of that new department of archaeology which forthwith sprang into existence.

It is needless to recall the old story of the discoveries in the valley of the Somme and elsewhere which led, nearly forty years ago, to the foundation of this new science—discoveries in which Sir John Evans, associated with his friend the late Sir Joseph Prestwich, played so conspicuous a part. It is curious, however, to note that the original tendency to bring the duration of man's existence within too narrow limits has given place in recent years to a tendency in the opposite direction—a disposition in many quarters to carry the earliest appearance of the human race back to a remote geological date, suggested, doubtless, by theoretical considerations, but still unsupported by evidence which rises above suspicion.

When the British Association last met at Leeds, Sir John Evans, in a presidential address to the Anthropological Section, discussed the evidence which had been adduced in support of the existence of man in tertiary times, and came to the conclusion that the case at that time was "not proven." During the seven years which have passed since that meeting fresh evidence has accumulated; but still the President sees no necessity to revise his original verdict. It has generally happened that wherever the archaeologist and the geologist, working hand in hand, have investigated any given implement-bearing locality with all the care and caution which such difficult work requires, the result has been to show that the human relics are not only referable to that latest of all geological epochs, the pleistocene, but usually, if not invariably, to the latter part of the pleistocene period, or to that era which may be termed post-glacial.

Exactly one hundred years ago the occurrence of numerous flint implements was recorded from Hoxne, on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk. Quite recently the geological horizon of the beds which yielded these worked flints has been the subject of an elaborate investigation carried out, at the instance of the British Association and of the Royal Society, by Mr. Clement Reid, of the Geological Survey. What has been the result? The result has been to prove conclusively that the implement-bearing brick-earth occurs not below the great chalky boulder-clay, as had sometimes been asserted, but above it; and that the brick-earth is separated from the glacial clay by deposits of such a character as to suggest great climatic changes, and consequently a vast interval of time. The glacial severity under which the boulder-clay was formed must have been ameliorated, as attested by the plants representing a temperate flora, which have left abundant relics in the clays and lignite above the boulder-laden clay. But more than this: an overlying bed of black loam contains relics of such plants as the Arctic willows and the dwarf birch, which prove a return of Arctic conditions, and suggest a climate not unlike that of the cold, treeless regions of North America and Siberia at the present day. Yet it was not until after this period that the loam was deposited in which the

stone implements of Hoxne have hitherto been found. So far, then, as these implements are concerned it must be admitted that palæolithic man, who fabricated them, was geologically a mere creature of yesterday!

With reference to Mr. Skertchly's reputed discovery, more than twenty years ago, of flint implements under the great chalky boulder-clay of Brandon—a case which is often cited in proof of the inter-glacial or pre-glacial age of man in East Anglia—the President makes undoubtedly a good point. Whilst denying that the geological evidence is satisfactory, he remarks on the archaeological improbability that man should have manufactured identical types of implement at periods so widely separated from each other as those represented by deposits beneath and above the boulder-clay.

Quite recently Mr. Lewis Abbott has recorded the discovery of worked flints in the forest bed of Cromer, usually regarded as of late pliocene age; but in this instance the President is inclined to doubt the evidence of human workmanship. Nor is he disposed to place more reliance on other instances in which the reputed relics of man's handiwork have been detected in still older pliocene deposits. In the case of Charlesworth's perforated tooth of a large shark from our crag or of Prof. Cappellini's incised bones from Tuscany, the drilling and sawing were probably not effected by man; whilst in the case of Mr. Stopes's crag shell with a sculptured human face the carving was most likely executed long subsequent to the formation of the crag itself. Dr. Noetling's discovery of worked flints in Upper Burma under conditions suggesting a pliocene age is another of those cases on which doubt has been cast by some of the highest authorities.

Regarding the reputed discoveries of human relics of miocene age, such as the famous flints of Thenay, the President has again and again expressed his doubts, and has consequently avoided direct reference to them on the present occasion. It may here be useful to remark that the whole subject of tertiary man was recently carefully dealt with by Mr. E. T. Newton in a presidential address to the Geologists' Association.

So much has been heard of late years about the rude flints discovered by Mr. B. Harrison and others on the high plateaux of Kent, under conditions suggesting a remote geological antiquity, that some reference to the subject might have been expected in any address on the antiquity of man. But Sir John Evans's opinion on these flints is well known to all students of prehistoric archaeology. It is true Sir Joseph Prestwich was as deeply convinced that the flints had been dressed by human hands as that the plateau drifts were of great geological age—pre-glacial, if not pliocene. But these views were never shared by his friend the President. Sir John Evans holds that a geologist, however distinguished, may be deceived on archaeological matters:

"The geologist, unaccustomed to archaeological details, may readily fail to see the difference between the results of the operations of nature and those of art, and may be liable to trace the effects of man's handiwork in the chipping, bruising, and wearing which in all ages result from natural forces."

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Nor is the President inclined to pin his faith to the opinion of the ordinary archaeologist upon the age of a stone implement:

"If left to himself, the archaeologist seems too prone to build up theories founded upon form alone, irrespective of geological conditions."

These opinions obviously lead to the conclusion that in working out any doubtful case the only safe course is found in the union of these authorities, the geologist and the archaeologist always going, like Juno's swans, "coupled and inseparable." It was by such a coupling that Prestwich and Evans originally placed the existence of pleistocene man beyond dispute, and it will probably need a similar combination if ever the scientific world is to be thoroughly convinced of the existence of tertiary man. The younger men, full of enthusiasm, may think that Sir John Evans carries his caution in this respect to excess; but those who have been sobered by experience will probably hold that in such matters it is easy enough to err in the direction of confidence, yet difficult to correct an error when once committed. The science of prehistoric archaeology can scarcely be more effectually damaged than by the compulsory recantation of views once enunciated as to the antiquity of man.

By a little play of the imagination, pardonable enough in a discourse addressed to what after all is but a mixed audience, the President attempts to reconstruct the history of the human race. Stretching his vision eastwards, he sees in Asia the cradle of primitive man; and there, under the favourable influence of a tropical climate, our early ancestors slowly acquired the art of fabricating implements and weapons of stone. Driven at length from this primeval seat, probably by scarcity of game, the stone-using folk gradually migrated westwards, spreading in the course of ages over a vast area, as attested by the wide distribution of similar types of implement, until ultimately a paleolithic people reached our part of the world. At that remote period, what is now Britain must have formed part of the continental mainland and been tenanted by many types of mammalian life now extinct. How long paleolithic man lived here is uncertain, but it was undoubtedly a vast period of time—a period sufficient to allow of the erosion of deep river valleys and other great changes in the physical features of the country, as also profound changes in the fauna. But at length there came a time when Western Europe was deserted by man—perhaps through failure in the necessary food supply, or possibly through physical changes, resulting in unfavourable climatic conditions. No man dare guess how long this part of the world remained untenanted, yet we believe it must have been an interval of great duration. For when Europe came to be repeopled, it was no longer by the rude stone-using folk of early days, but by a people who brought with them that higher culture which we designate as neolithic. While absent from this part of the world, man seems to have dwelt elsewhere under more favourable conditions, and to have there developed industrial arts previously unknown, so that he returned a herdsman and an agriculturist, acquainted with textile, fisticule, and other arts, though still ignorant

of metal-working. It will be observed that in this sketch a satisfactory explanation is afforded of that fact so embarrassing to the archaeologist—the absence here of any clear proof of direct transition from the paleolithic to the neolithic stage of development.

It is not without interest to note that the neolithic and some other phases of prehistoric life were represented up to a very recent date by semi-civilized peoples in various parts of the world. "The Red Man," said Sir Daniel Wilson, "is among the ancients of the earth." To collect information respecting the native races of America is the function of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, so admirably administered by Major Powell. Sir John Evans, towards the close of his address, expresses the regret, shared by all ethnologists, that no corresponding institution exists in this country. The subject was brought before the British Association last year by Mr. C. H. Read, and it is to be hoped that before long some official organization for collecting information respecting the various primitive peoples within the British empire may be established in connexion either with the British Museum or with the Imperial Institute.

Respecting the relics of prehistoric man in the New World Sir John Evans, rather strangely, says but little. It is true he makes a passing reference to the implements of argillite from Trenton in New Jersey; but he is silent with regard, for instance, to those curious relics reputed to occur in the auriferous gravels beneath the great basaltic lava-flows in California. Probably the subject has been neglected of set purpose, since we believe that a joint meeting of the Anthropological and Geological sections has been arranged with the view of discussing the question of the antiquity of man in America. Are there any human relics of pre-glacial age in the Western hemisphere? Is the Calaveras skull of geological antiquity? What is the relation of man to the mastodon? Much obscurity still hangs over these and many other questions relating to the early appearance of man in what Sir Thomas Browne, in his 'Hydrotaephia,' calls "that great antiquity America"; but surely there could be no more favourable opportunity for their discussion than that afforded by the present meeting, when anthropologists and geologists from the East and from the West may unite in their deliberations under a president who, to borrow another phrase from the same old writer, is assuredly "no slender Master of Antiquities."

*The Naturalist in Australia.* By W. Saville-Kent. (Chapman & Hall.)—Mr. Saville-Kent has profited so little by the suggestions we made him when some three years ago we reviewed his 'Great Barrier Reef of Australia,' that we do not feel disposed to devote much time to him now; and, indeed, there is so much in common between some parts of the new work and the old that it would be mere surplusage to deal with it at any length. It is difficult to imagine for whom the work can be intended. It is too expensive for those who cannot afford monographs and similar costly works; it is much too unwieldy to be read in an armchair; and the chromolithographs will expel it from the drawing-room table. The pretentious title arouses the suspicion that the work is not A.M.D.G.,

as a Jesuit would say, but for the glorification of an individual; and the remarks made in connexion with the coral genus *Turbinaria* go far to support it. But there is not, it seems to us, justification for the attack that is made on the decorators of the interiors of our houses; at least that is the meaning, if they have any, of the following sentences:—

"Dame Nature teems with new suggestions in both form and colour that appeal most urgently for recognition at the hands of the decorative artist. Not the least noteworthy among them is her wealth of treasures yielded by the sea. As an initial notion in that direction, what a vista of original distinction and success is open to the artist who, turning his back upon the egregious conventionalities and bastard banalities of every flower that blooms, shall strike out a new path!"

This is by no means an exceptional example of the author's style, and which (as he would say) increases the difficulty of reading him. It is a great pity that it should be so, for Mr. Saville-Kent has enjoyed excellent opportunities for investigating the natural history of Australia. He is a close observer, and is, clearly, passionately fond of animals. But his self-consciousness has spoilt his work, and the dissatisfied reader cannot feel that he has made atonement by giving a portrait of "the naturalist."

*The Life-Histories of the British Marine Food-Fishes.* By W. C. McIntosh and A. T. Masterman. (Clay.)—This work, published so soon after Mr. Cunningham's, naturally challenges comparison with it; it may be taken to summarize the results of many years of laborious toil by Prof. McIntosh in his native St. Andrews, aided from time to time by various workers, such as Prof. Prince and the gentleman now associated with him. We do not think that the later work will oust Mr. Cunningham's from the position it has already taken, and, indeed, it appears to us that it will be more useful as a dictionary or work of reference than as a means of interesting or instructing practical ichthyologists. It has the characteristics of Prof. McIntosh's work—scrupulous care for details, with no attempt to reach any generalizations. Many of the twenty plates with which it is illustrated are too overcrowded with details, and the style, of which the following is an example, is not easy:—

"From what has been said above, the gunnel will be seen to belong to those shore-loving fishes with a demersal egg, the young of which, instead of being brought up beside its parents, passes through an early migration which involves a pelagic sojourn in the offshore water, before eventually assuming its normal habits in the littoral region (cf. 'Herring,' 'Sand-eels')."

#### GEOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE.

*Notes on the Kuril Islands*, by Capt. H. J. Snow (Murray), is a small volume published for the Royal Geographical Society, in which the author has put forth the knowledge gathered by him in the course of many visits to this interesting chain of volcanic islands. He deals with their physical geography, fauna and flora, not less than with the inhabitants, of whom an enforced winter residence consequent upon a shipwreck enabled him to gain a fair knowledge. Formerly the fisheries of these islands were of great value, and the fur-seal abounded as recently as 1881, when Capt. Snow rediscovered their three "rookeries." Since that time, owing to indiscriminate slaughter by Japanese and foreigners, these highly appreciated animals have become scarce, and the "rookeries" are all but deserted. The even more valuable sea-otter (a skin fetches from 10*l.* to 210*l.* in the London market) has almost disappeared.

Signor Giuseppe Gessi, in *Africa: Antropologia della Stirpe Camitica* (Turin, Fratelli Bocca), presents us with a monograph on the Hamitic race (*stirpe*) of what he calls the "Species Euaficana." The other "race" of this "species," that of the Mediterranean, is to be dealt with in a separate volume. Signor Gessi remarks that "systematic anthropology

has not advanced a single step, notwithstanding the progress of natural science." He rejects such classifications of the "genus homo" as those of Prof. Flower, Mr. Brinton, and Mr. Keane, and would base his system of classification exclusively upon external and osteological characters, rejecting all aid from ethnology, and taking no note of the language or the historical development of the various tribes or peoples. His nomenclature, fortunately, is the same as that adopted by his predecessors, although he attaches a different meaning to it; but it requires a somewhat close study of his book to find out wherein it differs. He divides his Hamites into an eastern and a northern branch: the former includes the Egyptians, Ethiopians, Nubians, Beja, Abyssinians, Somal, Nilotic tribes, Masai, and Wahuma; the northern the Libyans, Berbers, Tebu, Fulbe, and Canarians. The book is a storehouse of facts, and its numerous illustrations have been selected with judgment.

#### ENTOMOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

*A Handbook to the Order Lepidoptera.* By W. F. Kirby, F.L.S. (Allen & Co.)—This is the fourth volume of Mr. Kirby's contribution to "Allen's Naturalist's Library," and is the continuance of a treatise on the Heterocera or moths, but contains two excellent features which distinguish it from the more technical contents of the previous volumes. These novelties consist of an essay 'On the Systems of Classifications of Moths' and a 'Sketch of the Literature of Lepidoptera.' The first commences with the arrangement of Linnaeus in 1758, and terminates with that proposed by Dr. Packard in 1895. This contribution to the history of heterocerous taxonomy is interesting to the specialist and of value to the ordinary student and collector. Studied by the light of evolution, these various systems exhibit primarily the effort for effective cabinet arrangement and concise method for faunistic catalogues, and secondly the tendency towards a natural arrangement based on biological principles. The last, however, is "not yet," and in the classification of moths specialists may be said to observe a "law unto themselves." The bibliography is the strong point of the author, and we cannot resist expressing our regret that the Trustees of the British Museum do not avail themselves of the undoubtedly bibliographical qualifications of Mr. Kirby, and allow him to devote his whole time to the production of synonymic catalogues, of which we have some and could do with more. We are not, of course, aware whether Mr. Kirby desires this curtailment of his functions, but at all events we are certain that course would be a distinct gain to entomology. To any student commencing to study the order Lepidoptera this bibliography will prove to be of the greatest assistance. Many moths are figured—some for the first time—in this volume.

*The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma.—Hymenoptera.* Vol. I. By Lieut.-Col. C. T. Bingham. (Taylor & Francis.)—The Hymenoptera should prove the most interesting study for entomologists if their intelligence and economy, which have inspired observers from the Huber to Lubbock, are to be considered. Bates and Belt, among others, have described the organization of tropical ants, while few travelling naturalists have failed to record something concerning the habits or appearance of the insects which in their polity almost challenge men. Much more would, however, doubtless be recorded were the Hymenoptera better known, or did a literature exist by which the insects observed could be identified and named. It is only the amateur observer who despises, or who affects to despise, the labours of the descriptive entomologist. No observation can apply to a nondescript insect; one might as well refer to a book without a title. Tropical Hymenoptera have, un-

fortunately, been long unrepresented by a handbook, and as many of the Oriental genera are likewise found in the Ethiopian area, this Indian work deserves a wider circulation than in the region, or amongst those who study the fauna of the region, to which it directly applies. The method pursued is in general that of Hampson with the moths, but there is not only given a "key" to the genera, but one to the species as well, while a woodcut of a representative species of each genus is added. This first volume is devoted to wasps and bees, and we welcome it, not because specialists can detect no mistake—a very unusual circumstance amongst that lynx-eyed fraternity—but because it supplies a want, enabling observations to be properly recorded, and promoting the study of a somewhat disregarded order of insects. The collector or observer abroad can with this volume determine the genera, if not the species, of the insects whose habits he observes, the great desideratum—for terminology alone is of a secondary nature—and as in some cases lawyers have enunciated the axiom that it is not what a man says, but what he does, so we are less concerned with the name by which an insect may be recognized than with the details of its life economy and its natural habits. This more particularly applies to the Hymenoptera, about which so much is to be learnt in philosophical entomology.

*The Young Beetle-Collector's Handbook.* By Dr. E. Hofman. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—This book is evidently intended to assist the young "beetle-collector" in naming some of his specimens, and for no other purpose whatever. In fact, where this consummation is attainable it is almost exclusively by the use of the coloured figures—a little behind the artistic progress of the day—and not by the descriptions alone, which where unaccompanied by figures are practically valueless. We do not understand, nor are we informed as to, the aim and scope of this small volume. If it is intended to describe the British Coleopteraitis woefully incomplete, while, to add to the problem, other species are included which are strictly continental in habitat, and often extremely local there. The young collector may therefore feel that he has other fields to conquer besides those strictly appertaining to these islands, and perhaps this is some gain. Insular prejudice is a term frequently applied to our feelings by those of other countries who study our faults as well as recognize our virtues, and the young coleopterist may well concern himself with the beetles which do not cross our Channel, though we fear this handbook will not carry him very far. A short introduction is given by Dr. W. Egmont Kirby, which is of the most elementary character. "The larvae of the Melolonthini, or cockchafers, are short, curved creatures of a yellowish-white colour," is a diagnosis illustrative of our remark. As regards the habits of beetles, the introduction is inferior to the text. Thus Dr. Kirby informs the young collector that "the Longicornia rest on the bark of trees," while Dr. Hofman subsequently, and more correctly, states "these beetles live on flowers and on wood." It is to be hoped that these books foster a love of nature among the young, and that while providing a Barmecide feast, they likewise incite a hunger for more detailed information. If this is so, they are not published in vain.

#### GEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

*Notes on the Geological Formation of South Africa and its Mineral Resources.* With a Geological Sketch Map of Africa south of the Zambezi, in Four Sheets. By F. P. T. Struben, F.R.G.S. (Stanford.)—Mr. Struben calls himself the "discoverer of the Witwatersrand Gold-Fields," and we do not for a moment dispute this very substantial title to fame. To be the admitted finder of the richest gold deposit in the world might be regarded as suffi-

cient glory by some men. Not so Mr. Struben. Not content with the reputation of a successful prospector, he apparently hankers after that of a geologist. Now a man may very well be a shrewd and experienced searcher for minerals and at the same time but a poor stratigrapher, and it would appear that in the little book and large map before us we have a remarkable instance of this truth. During the explorations of years in all parts of South Africa Mr. Struben has accumulated much information as to the distribution of diamonds, gold, and the less precious treasures of that part of the world. So far as he has put down on his map the spots at which he has observed the occurrence of this or that mineral, so far his map is of real value. He has attempted much more than this—has, in fact, tried to construct the geological map of a region of enormous extent and beset with special difficulties, with the slenderest qualifications as a geological surveyor. The result is what might have been expected, or, rather, is even odder than one could have thought possible. The maps and papers of such men as Dunn, Bain, Green, Alford, Draper, Gibson, Penning, Sawyer, Hatch, and others, though they do not by any means always agree with each other as to details, have yet given us certain broad facts respecting the leading formations of South Africa and their general relations. We thus possess a rough but sufficiently solid framework within which each new point can find a place as it becomes acquired to science. For this framework we look in vain in Mr. Struben's map. Such names as Karoo, Stormberg Beds, Eccca Beds, Dwika Conglomerate, Molteno Beds, &c., are the commonplace of South African geology. None of these occurs in Mr. Struben's map. He cannot be accused of copying the maps which have preceded his. There is no evidence that he has ever read a word of the previous descriptions of the vast area dealt with. He uses none of their nomenclature—uses, indeed, no nomenclature at all. One colour, to the bewilderment of the reader, is labelled by him "Sandstones, Shales, Conglomerates, and other Stratified Rocks" (pretty well for a single division!). Another colour denotes "Limestone," a third "Carboniferous Rocks," and a fourth "Granite." These are positively the only stratigraphical divisions recognized in the "Index of Colours." The other colours (and these are the really useful ones) mark actual occurrences of various minerals—gold, silver, copper, and so on. Turning to the several longitudinal sections attached to the map, we hoped to find matters better managed. Here, however, we find a grand simplicity of structure, which is singularly unlike the disturbed and complicated sections of previous observers—a simplicity of structure in which we confess that we have no faith. The volcanic rocks which cover so much of the inland tracts are shown in these sections terminating downwards in points like pipes in chalk. The author probably does not mean this, but he does show it thus. Nor is his capacity for clear geological exposition much greater than his familiarity with the methods of section-making. Witness the following mysterious sentence:—

"In stating that the sedimentary Rocks extend across South Africa, and probably at one period largely covered by them, is demonstrated by their being deposited in continuous succession or sequence one above the other."

It is, indeed, a pity that a man with considerable knowledge of a certain kind should be so unconscious of the limitations of that knowledge as to attempt work so entirely beyond his powers as Mr. Struben has done in painfully constructing the ridiculous productions before us.

*Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India.*—Vol. XXV. *Geology of the Bellary District, Madras Presidency.* By R. B. Foote, F.G.S.—Vol. XXVI. *The Geology of Hazara and the Black Mountain.* By C. S. Middlemiss, B.A. (Calcutta.)—The 'Memoirs' of the Indian Geological Survey are always interesting, and these

two volumes, although the regions described in them include no features of great economic importance, are no exception to the rule. The Bellary district, in the centre of the Deccan tableland, and nearly six thousand miles in area, is an open, treeless, and slightly undulating plain, the monotony of which is, however, broken by a number of hill ranges running diagonally across it several miles apart. There are also isolated hills rising here and there between these ranges. The highest points attained are Kumara-wami's Peak in Sandur State and Sugavibetta in Bellary Taluk, respectively 3,400 ft. and 3,285 ft. above the Trigonometrical Survey datum level. Mr. Foote admits that the country has the reputation of being "very ugly," but declares that there is much picturesque scenery amongst the seldom-visited hilly parts and that some of the gorges are really beautiful. The rocks of the region are chiefly sub-aerial and alluvial deposits of recent and post-tertiary age and of the usual Indian types. From beneath these there crop out *massifs* of granitoid and gneissic rocks and younger schists known as the Dharwar Rocks. Previous writers had regarded these Dharwar schists as the oldest in the district and the granites as having been intruded through them. Mr. Foote conclusively proves this to be a mistake. In the schists are vast deposits of haematite, which have long been, and are still, worked by the natives, but which, though they constitute the greatest iron-field of India, do not appear to have attracted exploitation on a large scale. Iron far from coal seldom does in these days. Manganese and copper ores are also known, but not in inviting quantities. Gold is obtained by washing to a trifling amount in the neighbourhood of Harappanahalli, and Mr. Foote recommends a thorough prospecting of promising bluish quartz reefs on the flanks of Jäjkal Gudda, a great hill about six miles from that place. As in all these Indian Survey memoirs, this one of Mr. Foote's contains a number of incidental notes of value as adding to our common stock of knowledge respecting the working of geological agents under conditions different from those we are most familiar with. We would specially call attention to his observations on the water-holes of the Fort Hill at Bellary, on the rain-grooving of rocks, on "Giant Earthquake Scree," on the possible use of "palm toddy" in prehistoric times, on grass fires, and on riverside sand dunes. In an appendix Mr. Foote has, rather unkindly, reprinted a letter published some years ago in the *Madras Mail* by Surgeon-Capt. Fox, A.M.D., in which the physical features of the environs of Bellary are, in an unintentionally very amusing manner, ascribed to glacial action.—Hazara, the geology of which is dealt with by Mr. Middlemiss, is a more mountainous and generally more interesting country than the last. It lies between Kashmir on the east and the Indus on the west, and, being inhabited by independent and warlike clans of hillmen, is little known to the ordinary Anglo-Indian. Geologically, the region is important, since it connects the rocks of Rawalpindi and Jhelum, which have already been described, with those of Kashmir, also previously worked out in some detail by former officers of the Geological Survey. Here are a great variety of formations—palæozoic or older, mesozoic, and tertiary, together with folds and dislocations on the grandest scale; in fact, the structure of the Hazara Mountains is to some extent a key to the innumerable complexities of the great Himalayan chain. At every step in such a district the geologist is met by stratigraphical puzzles of the first order, and he would be more than human if, in trying to solve them, he refrained from theorizing. Mr. Middlemiss has certainly not resisted the temptation. His memoir is in consequence much more than a mere record of facts. It consists to a large extent of singularly varied speculation arising from his field observations, and gains thereby greatly

from the reader's point of view. We would recommend the long chapter entitled "General Considerations" to all who are fond of the controversial discussion of difficult points in dynamical geology. It is highly suggestive, and is written with a freshness of style which, though occasionally verging on the flippant, yet fails not to make the author's views abundantly clear and intelligible. If these views prove ultimately as correct as they are plausible, we must henceforth regard the Himalaya as a vastly older wrinkle on the face of the earth, and one of vastly slower growth, than most of us have been in the habit of doing. It is only fair to Mr. Middlemiss to add that in shaping his theoretical deductions he has throughout made use of the latest methods of analysis known to geological science. Both memoirs contain excellent coloured maps and many valuable plates of sections, which in the Hazara volume are supplemented by numerous figures in the text. Both also are published at the laudably low price to which the Indian Government has accustomed us, and which puts our own Stationery Office to shame.

*The Great Ice Age and its Relation to the Antiquity of Man.* By James Geikie, F.R.S. Third Edition. (Stanford.)—No words of ours are needed to recommend the new issue of so well-known a book of reference to readers of high-class geological literature. 'The Great Ice Age' of Prof. Geikie may be regarded as the recognized text-book of that large and now, apparently, dominant class of "glacialists" (as they love to call themselves) whose delight is to magnify the work of land-ice and to belittle that done by icebergs and sea-ice generally. In the last seventeen years—the time which has elapsed since the second edition of this work appeared—so much has been done in the gathering in of details and in the launching forth of theories dealing more or less successfully with the glaciation of the northern hemisphere, that it was high time these facts and views should be winnowed by the hand of a master, and that the grain should be presented to us in a compendious and attractive form. Dr. Geikie has done this—up to a certain point; and for this third edition, which is indeed a new book, he deserves the thanks of all interested in his subject. No man has worked harder than he in detecting and in following out laboriously the traces of ice-work in Scotland, in the Shetlands, in the Orkneys, and in the Hebrides. He has also visited the fjords and *ássar* of Scandinavia and the giant moraines of North America. Besides this he is personally familiar with the glaciers of the Alps. Few, therefore, are equipped so fully as he by actual experience for passing judgment upon the work of others. Unfortunately Prof. Geikie has chosen to write, not as a judge, but as an advocate. He has placed the case of his party in an admirable way before his readers. All who have added, by ever so little, to the strength of that case receive handsome recognition in his volume, and their results will be found carefully classified and clearly expounded, each in its proper place, and with an excellent sense of proportion. Alas, however, for those who do not see eye to eye with the school in power! Prof. Geikie does not abuse them. He does worse than that: he leaves them severely alone. They may have spent half their lives in watching the ice creeping from its snow cradle in the mountains slowly down to its tomb in the ocean; they may for years have ransacked the glacial literature of the world and published tomes of acute criticism thereon—they are ignored if they belong to the "other side." Moreover, this attitude towards opponents has been adopted deliberately. "It would have been impossible," says Prof. Geikie in his new preface, "even had it been desirable, to discuss and controvert every opinion with which I chanced to disagree." And again, "I have been less concerned in attempting to undermine and overturn, than in trying to build up; for I

agree with the German critic who asks: 'Muss denn immer das Neue auf den Trümmern des Alten sich erheben, kann nicht auch das Neue sich selbständig aufbauen?'" As a result of this method 'The Great Ice Age' fails to be what it easily might have been made—viz., the best and most complete statement of the present position of glacial geology—and must take its place merely as the excellent and closely reasoned "argument" of the powerful group of geological thinkers represented by Prof. Geikie and his friends. Readers who wish for an impartial summing up will be disappointed, and, however right the interpretations offered by this book may be—and, indeed, very often are—must have an uncomfortable feeling that points that are not met may be points that are unanswerable. Nowhere, probably, will this feel wax so strong as in connexion with the remarkable passages in this edition where Prof. Geikie marshals forth his evidence (strong as it is uncontestedly is) for the five genial inter-glacial periods in the Great Ice Age of Britain which he regards as proven. A valuable feature of this rewritten work is an account of the glacial phenomena of the United States from the pen of Prof. Chamberlin, whose views, it need scarcely be added, in all essential particulars are in perfect accord with those of Prof. James Geikie.

#### THE LITERATURE OF PHYSICS.

*The Theory of Electricity and Magnetism: being Lectures on Mathematical Physics.* By A. Gordon Webster, Ph.D. (Macmillan & Co.)—This is a very useful addition to the electrical literature of the day. It meets the needs of mathematical students more fully than any previously existing text-book; and it has the great merit of being self-contained. Modern electricity employs a number of mathematical methods which are beyond the range of elementary treatises on the differential and integral calculus; and the explanation of these methods, with the necessary proofs, occupies Part I., forming more than a third of the whole. Part II. is devoted to electrostatics, electrokinetics, and magnetism; and Part III. to the electromagnetic field, including electromagnetic waves. The author is connected with an American university; but the volume before us is printed at the Cambridge University Press, and is a beautiful specimen of mathematical printing. It has a copious index, and looks very inviting either for continuous reading or as a book of reference.

*What is Electricity?* By J. Trowbridge, S.D. (Kegan Paul & Co.)—This little book does not profess to throw any fresh light in the direction of answering this abstruse question, but consists of the collected views—briefly expressed inside one cover—of various authorities on the subject, up to date. Here Prof. Trowbridge has done useful work, and of a sort that has not been attempted before, it is believed. This volume touches on the following points: The standpoint of physicists, measurements in electricity, magnetism, the electric current, flow of electricity in the earth, the voltaic cell, the galvanometer, the dynamo machine, sources of electric power, transformations of energy, alternating currents, transmission of power by electricity, self-induction, the Leyden jar, step-up transformers, lightning, wave motion, electric waves, the electromagnetic theory of light and the ether, the X rays, and the sun. In the main the author has attempted to present a popular treatment of Maxwell's famous electromagnetic theory of light, based on the principle that light and heat are but other forms of what we call "electricity," all three being, in fact, different manifestations of electrical energy. In preparing this book Dr. Trowbridge has drawn freely from various popular lectures which he has delivered from time to time, as well as from articles in the *Chautauquan* and the *Popular Science Monthly* of the United States, the

*American Journal of Science*, and the *Philosophical Magazine* of our country. A book of this character, free from all mathematical expressions, must not, of course, be relied upon for close accuracy in definitions; but we can highly recommend it to the general reader for pleasant reading combined with a certain measure of instruction in the way of a general outline of the present state of electrical science. The book is sufficiently well illustrated for the purpose aimed at. In the present day of neat covers we cannot compliment the publishers on that selected for this "International Scientific Series"; but it must be remembered that the price of each volume is only five shillings.

*Physics: an Elementary Text-Book for University Classes*. By C. G. Knott. (Chambers)—This is one of the best of recent elementary treatises. Though judiciously confining himself to rudiments, the author evinces a philosophic insight into the questions discussed, and presents phenomena from the right point of view. His style is fresh and clear, and much tact is shown in dealing with subjects which are at present imperfectly understood. Excellent summaries are given of recent advances in connexion with Hertzian and Röntgen rays. The work is mainly intended for medical students, and contains suitable exercises.

#### THE MATHEMATICAL CONGRESS.

THE first International Congress of Mathematicians was held at Zürich on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of August. The arrangements were entrusted to the professors of the Federal Polytechnic School and Cantonal University, and, thanks to their exertions, the gathering in both aspects, social and scientific, met with great success. The mornings of Monday and Wednesday were devoted to the opening and closing general meetings, when the business of organizing the Congress was diversified by general addresses on mathematical topics, affording the members the opportunity of hearing Hurwitz on the recent development of the general theory of analytic functions, Klein on the questions of higher mathematical instruction, Peano on the 'Logica Matematica,' and a paper on the relation of pure analysis and mathematical physics by Poincaré, who was unfortunately prevented from attending in person. Prof. Geiser (Switzerland) was elected President of the Congress; the secretaries in the two official languages, French and German, were MM. Franel and Radio (Switzerland); the four recognized languages, English, French, German, and Italian, were represented by four honorary secretaries, MM. Pierpont (United States), Borel (France), E. v. Weber (Germany), and Volterra (Italy). The remaining members of the committee were MM. Hobson (England), Picard and Poincaré (France), Klein and H. Weber (Germany), Brioschi (Italy), Mertens (Austria), and Mittag-Leffler (Sweden).

The whole of Tuesday was assigned to the presentation of papers in the five sections, which elected president, vice-president, and secretary as follows:—I. Arithmetic and Algebra—Mertens, Peano, Amberg; II. Analysis and Theory of Functions—Picard, Brioschi, Jaccottet; III. Geometry—Reye, Segre, Künzler; IV. Mechanics and Mathematical Physics—Jung, Joukowsky, Flatt; V. History and Bibliography—Moritz Cantor, Laisant, Schouten. The communications that excited most interest were those of H. Weber, 'Ueber die Genera in algebraischen Zahlkörpern'; Brioschi, 'Sur une Classe d' Equations du Cinquième Degré'; Picard, 'Sur les Fonctions de plusieurs Variables'; Reye, 'Neue Eigenschaften des Strahlencomplexes zweiten Grades'; Zeuthen, 'Isaac Barrow et la Méthode Inverse des Tangentes.' These were arranged as far as possible so as to fall at different times, in order to facilitate the attendance of members at several sections in succession.

The afternoon and evening of Monday and Wednesday were set apart for social intercourse, inasmuch as the first object of the Congress was formulated as the promotion of personal relations among mathematicians of different countries. This intercourse had been happily begun by an informal gathering on the evening preceding the meetings, and the members were already on terms of friendly sociability when they sat down to an elaborate lunch on Monday, from which they adjourned only to spend the rest of the day in an excursion on the lake. A similar opportunity was enjoyed on Wednesday, when two special trains carried the Congress to the top of the Uetliberg, there to meet at the final banquet, returning to Zürich at any hour that was convenient. It is not often that mathematicians of different lands have such facilities for seeing one another, and thus the gathering was the more appreciated. It was truly international. There were more than two hundred present, of whom one-fourth belonged to Switzerland, one-fifth to Germany, one-eighth to France, Italy, Russia, and Austria-Hungary contributed another fourth in nearly equal proportions; seven came from the United States, six from Sweden, four from Denmark, three each from Belgium, England, and Holland, one each from Greece, Portugal, and Spain. Among well-known mathematicians present, in addition to those already mentioned, were Brill, Noether, Gordan, G. Cantor, W. Dyck, Pringsheim, Veronese, Eneström, and many others. The smallness of the contingent from England is much to be deplored, and it required much explanation. The only excuse that could be offered was the counter-attraction of the Toronto meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; but another reason inevitably suggests itself. The average Englishman has a paralyzing dread of feeling foolish if he cannot speak foreign tongues fluently, and rather than run the risk he will deprive himself of the pleasure and profit of international intercourse. It is greatly to be desired that the English mathematicians should take their proper share in future gatherings of this kind.

It is intended that the Congress shall come together at intervals of from three to five years; the next meeting is to take place in Paris in 1900, under the care of the Mathematical Society of France. Certain of the matters that are mentioned as the special concern of the Congress will then come up for discussion and, if possible, decision; notably the recognition of some classification of the mathematical sciences, and the adoption of some bibliographical undertaking—both fit objects for the attention of a body of this international composition, inasmuch as their successful treatment depends, not on individual effort, but on concerted action supported by a general consensus of opinion.

#### ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

DR. ANDERSON, of Edinburgh, has detected the variability of a small star (not included in the Bonn 'Durchmusterung') in the constellation Hercules, which, formerly of about the same brightness (magnitude 9.2) as D.M. 31°, 2949, ceased to be visible with his telescope in the autumn of last year, but was seen again, of the same brightness as before its disappearance, on the 22nd and 26th ult. Its place is about 20' to the north of the third-magnitude star ε Herculis.

We have received a copy of Prof. Turner's tables (modified and simplified from those devised and published a few years ago by the late Mr. E. J. Stone) for facilitating the computation of star constants. Mr. Stone's tables were printed as an Appendix to the Cape Observations for 1874, and were brought into use at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in 1886.

The volume of the *Connaissance des Temps* for 1899 has recently been published, under the editorship of M. Lewy. It is the 221st of a series which has appeared without interruption

since its foundation by M. Picard in 1879, but has undergone various improvements and additions from time to time as the progress of science made these desirable in order to assist the theoretical astronomer in his investigations. The principal alterations on the present occasion are the introduction of a double means (graphic and numerical) for recognizing the respective situations of the satellites of Jupiter with regard to the centre of the planet at the moments of eclipses of the former; epochs for the elongations of Barnard's satellite; and a series of elements for the calculation of the exact positions of the satellites of Mars, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, in which the unpublished, but kindly communicated results of M. H. Struve have been employed.

#### FINE ARTS

*Jean François Millet: his Life and Letters*. By Julia Cartwright. Illustrated. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

Of the numerous compilations that Mrs. Ady has given to the reading public, this is the most elaborate and complete, and it is, consequently, the most likely to live. It shows, nevertheless, signs of haste which might have been avoided. For Mrs. Ady was manifestly in a hurry when she began her preface with the following sentence: "To many ears the name of Jean François Millet may have a remote and antiquated sound." If Mrs. Ady seriously thinks this, it is difficult not to pity the "ears"—assuredly very long—to which she refers. No doubt enthusiasm caused her to add: "He stands supreme among his contemporaries as the first painter of humanity who gave expression to modern ideas in noble and enduring form, and whose work will live when the passing fashions and momentary fancies of the day are forgotten." Of course, the latter half of this sentence is true. The serious and thoughtful pathos of Millet will assuredly survive because of its inherent purity, sincerity, and strength. But whether Millet's ideas were quite so fresh as our author infers is almost as questionable as the peculiar "modernness" of the impressions to which he gave form.

Mrs. Ady has, as she tells us, based her knowledge of Millet's life, works, and aims upon the affectionate record of his friend Alfred Sensier, of which a much abridged version was published in London some years ago and reviewed by us at the time. With this she has incorporated the most valuable portions of numerous magazine articles that were issued in the United States and France, as well as the competent essays of M. Yriarte and M. Bigot; but she is so far from being in close touch with her masculine and thoughtful painter as to compel a cold-blooded critic to wonder what Millet would have thought of passages such as the following, of which this volume contains too many:—

"The sense of tears may be felt in all that he ever painted, but it is lightened throughout by the radiance of the divine hope that cheers the poet's dream. He belongs to 'the great company of grief,' who have stamped their thoughts on the heart of this generation and who have learnt in suffering what they taught in song."

It is well to remember what was long ago said in these columns, that Millet's ideas of the sadness and melancholy of rustic life

are immediately due to Michelet, and that, in the popular sense of Mrs. Ady's term, these "modern ideas" are as old as Hesiod. We read them between the lines of Chaucer; they are to those who can see manifest in pictures by Rembrandt, Dürer, Teniers, and Jerome Bosch. The "divine pity" which touched the heart of Hogarth is much the same as Millet's.

The fresh and easy style of the writer carries the reader not unpleasantly along, especially so when she is making use of Sensier's intimate knowledge of Millet. After a while, however, something like weariness comes upon us, and the quotations from other writers become more attractive than Mrs. Ady's own writing. The adroitness of her compiling is to be admired, but now and then the analogies of French and English life are considerably strained in the translations of certain terms, and the desired impression is not attained.

Mrs. Ady wrote a pleasing account of 'The Pilgrims' Way' of Surrey and Kent, and her book about it won deserved praise, but it is to be feared that her sense of the picturesque in landscape is not now so completely under control as when she did so; her sense of colour—local and particular—has lost its moderation. Not a few passages, though rather lengthy and somewhat affected, are charming; but these are not the majority, and occasionally there are statements which puzzle the reader considerably; thus, on p. 4, he is reminded that Millet was born on the 4th of October, 1814, but on p. 7 it is asserted that, being very young at the time, he was married in 1811 to Aimée Henriette Adélaïde Fleury du Perron, "a member of an old yeoman family."

As it is, the book profits greatly by the number of the anecdotes and personal details about the painters and sculptors with whom Millet came in contact, which Mrs. Ady's tact and good feeling enable her to introduce at the right moment, and her appreciation of character stands her in good stead in the execution of her task. Apart from this, the work as a whole impresses us with an idea that when this biography was begun Mrs. Ady knew very little indeed about Millet, except through authorities easily accessible, and not much more about his pictures. Warm sympathies, much enthusiasm, an active inner consciousness, and the pen of a ready writer have served her turn. And she is distinctly right in remarking that all forms of peasant labour are illustrated in Millet's pastorals. And not labour alone; he knew as well as any man living that hard, monotonous toil does not make up the whole of the peasant's life, and that there is a brighter side to the picture. "The thought of home, the presence of the wife and child, who cheer the labourer's toil, and gladden the cottage hearth, has supplied him with a whole cycle of subjects for pastel and pencil." Why Mrs. Ady, in this and in several other passages, dwells on his pastels and pencil drawings (for "pencil," which Millet did not much use, we should read "chalk"), and why she omits those oil pictures which are really his masterpieces, we fail to guess.

What is objected to in Millet's choice of subjects—which has nothing to do with

his manner of treating them—is that of every peasant he made a pious hero, and found neither piety nor heroism in any other class of mankind. Whether as painter or designer Decamps was a very much greater artist than Millet; he too, long before Millet became popular, painted pastorals of the sombre and poetic sort such as Millet delighted in, but his magnificent genius did not content itself with peasants, their labours and their woes, but he proved himself an artist of the highest rank, of wide reach and skill. He, too, suffered as much as Millet from that narrow, but not unintelligent criticism of Paris in his youth, yet of him and his great influence upon his time, and the analogies of his life, his genius, and his struggles with those of the "peasant painter" (it should be painter of peasants), we have not a word in this book, and only a casual mention or two of the man as a contemporary of Millet. The fact is Mrs. Ady has studied her hero to the almost complete exclusion of every one of his fore-runners. Sensier, of course, stuck to his brief, which involved the complete vindication of his old comrade, and without him the world would have known Millet only by his pictures—indeed, without the side-lights furnished by Sensier much of the purpose and the sterling force and poetry of the pictures would have escaped us. Sensier did excellent service to Millet, and it was no more than was expected from him. Such is not, however, Mrs. Ady's position when addressing that British public whose information about the circumstances of Millet, and, above all, his times and the influences to which he had to submit, is limited and obscure, while in France it is easy to estimate the influence of Decamps, Rousseau, Diaz, Troyon, and others upon Millet.

The most valuable parts of this book are the numerous letters and quasi-autobiographical notes. Most, if not all of them have been published before, but they have not till now been arranged in a chronological sequence, with connecting observations and illustrations calculated to render the study of them very easy. Millet was a capital writer of letters, because he wrote sincerely and modestly, and he had a sense of humour which, for a Frenchman, is most unusual. His delight in local colour, although, as in his pictures, the colour is somewhat sombre, was something to be grateful for. Of these letters Mrs. Ady proves herself an intelligent and competent editor. While her judgment of Millet's art is that of a special pleader, it is not offensively so. In this respect we may agree with her notion of Millet that "his place among the immortals is sure," although it is impossible to accept the dictum with which this book concludes: "His pictures of seedtime and harvest, of morning and evening, will rank with the great art of all time—with the frieze of the Parthenon and with the frescoes of Michael Angelo."

THE CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
AT HAVERFORDWEST.

I.

EITHER on account of the interesting nature of the programme of the excursions, which included a visit to St. David's, or for some

other reason, an unusually large gathering of members and their friends, numbering nearly one hundred, has been attracted to the Haverfordwest meeting this year. Prof. Boyd Dawkins, Prof. A. H. Sayce, and the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, who in past years helped to make the Cambrian meetings successful by taking an active part in the proceedings, have on the present occasion been prevented from attending by pressing engagements elsewhere. On the other hand, the serious carriage accident which befell Mr. F. C. Penrose at Aberystwyth last year has not deterred him from again risking his safety of life and limb with the Welsh archaeologists. Prof. John Rhys arrived, full of his recent investigations amongst newly discovered Ogam inscriptions in the co. Meath, and brought with him Mr. R. Cochrane, the Secretary of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. Local history was represented by Mr. Edward Laws, author of 'Little England beyond Wales,' and Mr. Henry Owen, who has done much to popularize the works of the two celebrated Pembrokeshire historians of the past, George Owen of Henllys and Gerald the Welshman.

The first excursion, on Tuesday, August 17th, embraced the district lying south of Haverfordwest and between it and Milford Haven, the route taken being a rather roundabout one, going south-west to Walwyns Castle, then south-east to Steynton, east to Rosemarket, south-east to Burton, the furthest point, and returning through Langwm and Johnston. The weather was, on the whole, favourable, the sun shining brightly most of the time, though an occasional driving shower of rain came from the direction of the sea and fortunately disappeared as rapidly as it advanced. A journey over a Pembrokeshire road affords a good object lesson on the conformation of the ground due to the geological character of the district. The country is intersected in all directions by small gullies with a stream at the bottom, and affording shelter to the stunted trees and furze bushes which are unable to grow elsewhere on the wind-swept landscape. The roads, instead of being properly engineered, go at right angles across ravine after ravine, so that the section of the road resembles nothing more nearly than the teeth of a cross-cut saw. Consequently the party spent at least half their time getting out of the carriages to walk up a hill.

The first stop was made at Walwyns Castle, where the Rev. T. G. Marshall read a few notes on the parish and the church, referring to the legend which connects Walwyns with King Arthur's knight Gawaine and to the later story of Wogan the regicide taking sanctuary in the porch of the church and dying there.

The church has been completely rebuilt with the exception of the lower part of the tower, which was of the military type usual in this part of Pembrokeshire. The Norman font is still preserved, although a modern one takes its place for use at baptisms.

Walwyns Castle Church stands in a strong position from a defensive point of view, being nearly surrounded by a deep ravine. Close to the churchyard on the south side is an extensive earthwork, possibly a British stronghold in the first instance, and altered apparently in Norman times, when the great mound where the keep stood was erected.

Romans Castle, one and a half miles to the eastward, was next inspected. It is more nearly rectangular than is usual with British camps; but there is nothing Roman about it, and the name seems to be a corruption of Roma's or Roma's Castle.

When the party arrived at Steynton they were conducted over the church by the Rev. G. Jones, who described the remarkable discoveries made during the restorations in 1883, which included the foundations of an early Christian church and two dolmens four feet under the floor of the nave, a Cromwellian pike and two horses' skulls

under the chancel arch, and boxes, probably relics of saints, built into specially prepared recesses in each of the piers of the nave arcades. Prof. Rhys described the "Gendili" Ogam inscribed stone in the churchyard, and pointed out that it had been utilized three, if not four times as a gravestone at different periods from the fifth or sixth century down to the present century.

After stopping at Rosemarket Church, a small building with a curious hagioscope, the members proceeded to Burton. Here there is remarkable altar tomb to a Wogan of Boulston, with a slab bearing a cross ragù and two shields on the top, and the sides decorated with heraldic shields, one bearing the punning device of the sails of a windmill above a cask, meaning mill tun, or Milton, the Wogans being lords of Boulston and Milton. The slab on the top of the tomb seems to be of the fourteenth century, and the rest of the tomb of the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

After being hospitably entertained to luncheon at Williamson by the President, Sir Owen Scourfield, Bart., the members inspected a fine cromlech about a mile from the house and Benton Castle, a small peal tower overlooking Milford Haven. Langwm, with its effigies and elaborate combined piscina and aumbry, and Johnston Church, an interesting and happily unrestored building, concluded the day's programme.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

THE long-expected work by Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A., 'The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford,' is promised for next week by the Clarendon Press. The long delay has been largely caused by the luxurious style in which the volume is to appear. Mr. Jackson himself has designed a special binding for it.

MR. CLAUDE PHILLIPS is already at work on a catalogue of the Wallace Collection, of which he was appointed keeper the other day, and intends to follow it up with a more elaborate work on the same subject.

MR. WALTER CRANE, whose vigorous series of illustrative designs to 'The Faerie Queene' is now complete, has taken in hand 'The Shepherd's Calendar' in order to enrich that delightful work in a similar manner.

THE autumn exhibition of works of art at Liverpool will be opened to the public on Monday, the 30th inst.

THE French journals record the death, at the age of eighty-five years, of the well-known painter M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran, who in his later days officiated as Directeur de l'Ecole de Dessin des Arts Décoratifs, and, apart from the distinguished positions his works obtained in the Salons of many years, was a much beloved teacher.

M. DAGNAN-BOUVERET, encouraged by the popularity of his picture of 'The Last Supper,' which has been exhibited in Paris and London, has quite recently finished a sort of pendant to it, of which the subject is 'Christ and His Disciples at Emmaus.'

THE sum collected for the Raphael monument at his native town, Urbino, is said to amount already to 120,000 francs. Nevertheless the town authorities have sent out an appeal for further contributions.

MR. FISHER UNWIN would be greatly obliged if any one possessing information about books and etchings of the late Charles Keene, not mentioned in Mr. Layard's 'Life,' would kindly communicate the same to him at 11, Pater-noster Buildings, E.C., for the purpose of rendering as complete as may be a forthcoming bibliography of the works wrought and illustrated by that artist.

#### MUSIC

##### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

*Barrack-Room Ballads.* Words by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, music by Mr. G. Cobb. Third Series. (Sheard & Co.)—Mr. Cobb's reputation will not suffer by this set of ditties associated with Mr. Kipling's verse, as he once more shows himself equally at home in illustrating patriotic, humorous, and pathetic lines. No. 1, 'Belts,' tells of a row in Dublin between Irish and English soldiers, terminating in something like a murder. The music has an appropriate Hibernian flavour, though in a minor key. No. 2, 'The Widow's Party,' is simpler and more lively, though there is a touch of grim humour in the words. No. 3, 'Screw Guns,' is less taking, but No. 4, 'Gunga Din,' is one of the best of the series, telling in stirring strains of experiences while on a campaign in the East. No. 5, 'Oonts' (Northern Indian transport train), is a tale of complaint against the manners of the commissariat camel. The words are humorous, but the music is, naturally, not particularly cheerful. The sixth and last of the series is 'Snarleyow.' This title does not refer to the remarkable animal celebrated in Marryat's romance, and, sooth to say, the words are rather problematical to those unversed in barrack-room phraseology; but the music is bright and tuneful. It is not Mr. Cobb's fault that all the ditties partake more or less of the description of lyric known as a "patter" song, the words demanding rapid utterance. The songs are certain to be in strong demand, not only in military circles, but at convivial meetings generally.

*Songs of Childhood.* Verses by Eugene Field, music by Reginald de Koven and others. (Newnes.)—In this handsome imperial octavo volume we have twenty dainty lyrics, full of musicianly touches, but quite within the means of childish singers. This is not the place in which to speak of the merits of Eugene Field's verse, but Mr. de Koven's opinion of its general suitability for musical illustration will be generally accepted. His settings, nine in number, are all charming, and some of them are worthy of attention by adult female vocalists. Other songs, scarcely inferior, are by Arthur Foote, G. W. Chadwick, W. W. Gilchrist, Clayton Johns, Gerrit Smith, C. B. Hawley, Edgar S. Kelly, and Hubbard T. Smith. The book would make a pleasing present.

*A Garland of Country Song.* Selected and arranged by S. Baring-Gould and H. Fleetwood Sheppard. (Methuen & Co.)—Here is a collection of fifty airs, culled, of course, from rural and in many instances from remote districts by indefatigable labourers in a field too sadly neglected for many years. In his interesting preface the Rev. Mr. Baring-Gould rightly says that the idea usually prevalent that the English have no folk-music of their own is wholly erroneous. Of course, one has to traverse, not the highways but the byways of this country in order to discover traditional ditties, which, unfortunately, are becoming hard to obtain owing to the opening up of communication with large towns. It has not proved too late, however, for the present editors to make an important addition to their already valuable work in this direction, and to each ditty are appended notes referring to its origin and history, so far as information can be obtained. The accompaniments are in some examples too modern in phraseology and harmonic progressions, but quite easy to play.

##### THE BAYREUTH FESTIVAL.

THE vagaries of fortune which have to be endured by those who attend the performances in the Wagner Theatre were never better illustrated than in the representations of 'Parsifal' on Sunday and Monday last week. On the first

mentioned day M. Van Dyck impersonated the principal character, and once more gave ample evidence that he thoroughly comprehends the requirements of a rôle singularly multifarious in its aspects. Defective as M. Van Dyck may be in his interpretation of Italian cantilena, he is wholly in touch with such a typical Wagnerian rôle as Parsifal, alike in general conception and in elaboration of detail. The Kundry on this occasion was a new-comer, Fräulein von Mildenburg, from Hamburg. It cannot be said that she achieved a striking success, for, although she has an artistic face and is graceful in manner, her physical powers, alike as a vocalist and an actress, are not sufficiently developed for the part of Wagner's most complex heroine, Fräulein Mildenburg's immaturity being chiefly noticeable in the subtle temptation scene in the second act. Further inequalities were evinced, Herr Perron being far inferior in voice and expression to Herr Scheidemantel and Herr Reichmann as the suffering Amfortas, while Herr Wachter was much more agreeable, vocally speaking, as Gurnemanz than Herr Wiegand, who was formerly associated with the part. On the following day there were two changes of importance. M. Van Dyck was replaced as Parsifal by Herr Grünig, who, if not inferior with respect to appearance and bearing, left much to desire as a vocalist. The reverse was the case with respect to Miss Marie Brema, whose impersonation of Kundry may now compare in dramatic intensity and vocal power not unfavourably with that of any previous representative of Wagner's singular creation. The only other change in the cast was the substitution of Herr Grengg for Herr Wachter as Gurnemanz, a change that did not in any degree injure the effect of the ensemble. Much as 'Parsifal' depends on the efforts of the leading artists, it depends quite as much on the scenic effects, and the wonderful panoramic changes and the perfect working of the mechanical apparatus are just as striking now as they were when the sacred musical drama was first presented in 1882, the high standard of the chorus being also well maintained. Herr Anton Seidl directed the performances last week, and the varied and eloquent orchestration could not have been more finely interpreted. No arrangements have been made for next year, and it is probable that no further performances will take place until 1899. Meanwhile let us say, in conclusion, that, although it would be easy to point out defects in matters of detail, the traditions of Bayreuth have been, on the whole, well maintained during the recent festival.

#### Musical Gossip.

UNDER the title of 'Song Flowers,' Messrs. Gardner, Darton & Co. have nearly ready a selection of the late R. L. Stevenson's poems, set to music by Katharine M. Ramsay, with illustrated headings and tailpieces by Mr. Gordon Browne. The volume is prefaced by an introduction from the pen of Mr. S. R. Crockett.

As already announced, serious musical work in London will be resumed with the Queen's Hall Promenade Concerts next Saturday evening. The utmost care has been taken in the selection of the large orchestra, and hopes are expressed that it will prove one of the very best ever heard in London. The diapason normal, for which Mr. Robert Newman has worked so hard, will of course be retained.

THE Finsbury Choral Association, one of the most admirably equipped in the north of London, has again changed its conductor. During the coming season the society will be directed by Mr. F. Cunningham Wood, and the works selected for performance are 'Elijah,' 'The Messiah,' Gounod's 'Faust,' and 'The Rose of Sharon.'

N° 3643, AUG. 21, '97

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MR. W. CLARK RUSSELL writes:

"Under your 'Musical Gossip' in last Saturday's issue you refer to the marriage of a Mr. Landon Ronald, and you state that he is 'a brother of Mr. Clark Russell, the novelist.' I have only two brothers: one is the Vicar of Chislehurst, and the other has been living in Kimberley, S.A., since 1870."

HERR FELIX MOTTL is announced to conduct a special series of operas at Carlsruhe from September 5th to October 3rd, to include Berlioz's 'Les Troyens' in its entirety, 'Fidelio,' Liszt's 'St. Elizabeth' in operatic form, and Wagner's 'Tannhäuser,' 'Lohengrin,' 'Tristan und Isolde,' and 'Die Meistersinger.'

THE large collection of Wagneriana due to Herr Oesterlein of Vienna is now permanently located in the Villa Reuter at Eisenach, and occupies twelve rooms. Herr Joseph Kürschner has been appointed curator.

FROM Vienna we also learn that the well-known Theater an der Wien is no longer successful as a home of light comic opera, and that lyric drama of a more serious nature is contemplated. Puccini's 'La Bohème' and a new opera by Ignaz Brüll are named as among the earliest productions.

## DRAMA

*Lexique de la Langue de Molière.* Par Ch. L. Livet. 3 vols. (Paris, Welter.)

WHATEVER literary recognition France had in her power to bestow upon the valuable and laborious compilation of M. Charles Louis Livet has been ungrudgingly awarded. Crowned by the Académie Française, it has been published by the Imprimerie Nationale by order of the Commission des Impressions Gratuites, both tributes having been accorded without any application on the part of M. Livet. These conspicuous honours are well deserved, and the work may be regarded as the highest accomplishment of a septuagenarian writer whose life has been dedicated to studies of a similar nature. While engaged in editing, in part, the 'Muze Historique' of Loret, and in producing the 'Dictionnaire des Précieuses,' the 'Fameuse Comédienne,' the 'Intrigues de Molière,' the 'Grammaire Française et les Grammairiens au Seizième Siècle,' and other works grammatical, linguistic, or biographical, M. Livet had accumulated two to three hundred thousand slips (*fiches*) of words and phrases occurring in Molière and other seventeenth century writers. These have formed the basis of his 'Lexique.' His scheme and arrangement are different from those of most previous labourers in a similar field, being as much unlike, on one hand, the 'Lexique de Corneille' of M. Marty-Laveaux, a work also awarded a prize by the Académie Française, as the 'Lexicon zu Shakespeare's Werken' of Dr. Alexander Schmidt on the other. The point of chief difference from the latter consists in the multiplicity of illustrations of the use of a given word from contemporary or subsequent writers. Take, for instance, a word such as *ruelle*, used by Molière in the sense of a small street, and also in that of the space between a bed and the lateral walls of a chamber which in the time of Louis XIV. it assumed. Three quotations are inserted, respectively from 'Les Précieuses Ridicules,' 'L'École des Femmes,' and 'Les Femmes Savantes,' the second illustration being:—

Moi, j'irois me charger d'une spirituelle  
Qui ne parleroit rien que cercle et que ruelle.

Then follow near thirty instances of the use of the word from 'Les Caquets de l'Accouchée,' 1623, wherein one would naturally expect to find it, and it frequently occurs; from the 'Francion' of Sorel, and the works of Maynard, Scarron, Saint-Amant, Benserade, Brébeuf, Sarasin, La Fontaine, and other authors. The quotations are not confined—as is too often the case in more ambitious works, where compression may be necessary—to a short phrase not too easily explicable without the context, but extend at times to eight or ten lines. From the authors already named it will be seen that M. Livet selects by preference for purposes of illustration the writers "à la langue forte et savoureuse dont la naïveté prime-sauvière ne recule devant aucune hardiesse de langage"—the writers, in fact, whose works are, as a rule, comprised in that "Bibliothèque Elzévirienne" which we are disposed to regard as, in its way, the most priceless collection any land can boast—not wholly edifying perhaps, not to be compared with the collection of the Bollandists, but unequalled at least in vivacity, knowledge of human nature (not always on its nobler side), and wit.

Beginning with the popular and *bourgeois* romances, M. Livet, while not quite neglecting classic authors, has found his richest harvest in writers such as have been mentioned, together with Quinault, Poisson, Regnard, Dassoucy, and others of like kidney. The work has been anticipated in scheme, and to some extent in method, by the 'Lexique comparé de la Langue de Molière' of M. F. Génin, 1846, but is on a more extensive scale. M. Génin confines himself for the purpose of comparison to a few writers—Froissart, La Fontaine, Regnier, Scarron, and Corneille—mainly classics. The illustrations of M. Livet are, on the other hand, taken for the most part from those authors who, with Molière, are the founders of the *esprit gaulois*. To take a single instance. Under "Galimatias" M. Génin supplies one quotation from the 'Amans Magnifiques,' without a word of explanation, comment, or illustration, except that it is used in the plural. M. Livet, who omits all mention of this sentence, gives ten quotations and a couple of pages filled with instances of use by Balzac, Saint-Amant, Gilet de la Tessonerie, Cyrano de Bergerac, Furetière, Boursault, and others. The word *gargon*, of which two uses are quoted by M. Livet, is omitted by M. Génin, as are, indeed, some scores of other words, including, one is surprised to find, an adjective such as *ignare* for ignorant.

A special advantage in some works such as M. Livet's 'Lexique' is that they are "contrived a double debt to pay," and answer, as a rule, all purposes of a concordance, a use for which the 'Shakespeare Lexicon' of Dr. Schmidt is specially adapted. For this service M. Livet's work, which deals only with unusual or antiquated employment of words, is less adapted. Turning to the word *barbe*, we find it mentioned only as signifying a "cheval de Barbarie," or in the locution "A la barbe de." No attempt is, indeed, made, as in Dr. Schmidt, to furnish every instance of use.

Nothing strikes an Englishman more than the manner in which in ordinary editions of

Molière, in foot-note or glossary, words the use of which to him is perfectly simple and familiar are explained to Frenchmen. The same feeling naturally attends the study of the present work. French was during some centuries the language of the English Court, and, to some extent, that of the English people. Many uses of words which in France have died out have been preserved here. A similar phenomenon is observable in Canada and wherever French is still employed. Except in France itself, there has been no haste to get rid of any or every thing connected with past life or history. It might, perhaps, be maintained that some of the phrases for the use of which Englishmen are rebuked are as genuine descendants from the old French as those which on the other side of the Channel have taken their place. One is struck, moreover, at times by the fact that words said in dictionaries to have reached us from the Latin through the French appear to be earlier in use in this country. Of the word *obscénité* no French dictionary before that of Richelet (1680) makes mention, while Ménage in 1677 says, "Ce mot, non plus qu'*obscène*, n'est pas généralement reçu." *Obscene* may be found earlier, proving that it was yet regarded as a stranger. Shakspeare uses *obscene* thrice: "that obscene and most preposterous event"; "so heinous, black, obscene a deed"; and "thou whoreson, obscene, greasy tallow-catch"; and makes Costard and Bottom misapply "obscenely" for *obscurely*. Sir J. Harrington has, moreover, *obscenus*, and even the vile form of *obscenousness*. In the 'Critique de l'École des Femmes,' scene iii., Climène, speaking of "une obscénité qui n'est pas supportable," is answered by Élise, "Ah, mon Dieu! obscénité. Je ne sais ce que ce mot veut dire; mais je le trouve le plus joli du monde." Bayle familiarized the use of the word in France, and his remarks "Sur les obscénités," in his 'Dictionnaire,' have been reprinted in a separate form, Brussels, 1879. The use of the phrase "nous autres," more customary in Provence and Gascony (Spanish *nosotros*), is familiar in Molière and in Corneille (who was acquainted with Spanish literature), but is not common with other writers of the epoch. Italian is also the origin of some of the phrases M. Livet gives with no explanation. "Bouche cousue," used by Georges Dandin, seems to be derived from "la bocca chiusa," just as "Je vous laisse sur la bonne bouche," also Georges Dandin, is derived from "con la bocca dolce." "Feu ma femme" (*sic*), where *feu* is used in the sense of defunct, gives rise to some interesting remarks. Molière here follows the rule of Vaugelas that *feu* has neither gender nor number, and that one would say "feu mes frères." Ménage holds the contrary, and thinks that *feu* comes from *felix*. If this is the case, its usage stands in direct opposition to the practice in England, where we speak of those recently dead as "poor." Those interested in a point of much value as yet undetermined will consult Littré, whom M. Livet, for reasons which he gives, leaves on one side. Littré holds the rather anomalous rule that *feu* accords with the substantive when it follows immediately the article, and that one should say "la feu

reine" and also "feu la reine." Innumerable points of importance are raised in the course of studying a work of great merit. M. Livet's scheme is well carried out. The usual lesson upon human ambition and accomplishment is to be learnt from its pages. The first volume, published separately, deals with A, B, and C. Two more volumes, somewhat larger, have to comprise the rest of the alphabet. We should have been glad had the work served as a concordance. This was not, however, in the scheme. Such as it is, it will be received with pleasure by philologists, and with delight by students of Molière and seventeenth century literature.

## THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY'S.—"Hamlet."

A REVIVAL for two nights only of "Hamlet," such as marked the close of Mr. Tree's season at Her Majesty's, scarcely challenges criticism, more especially as the company with which it was performed was not such in all respects as will be selected when "Hamlet" is remounted for a run. That the Hamlet Mr. Tree presents has been well thought out is obvious from the pamphlet he has published, consisting of the reprint of a paper he contributed to the *Fortnightly Review* of December, 1895, entitled "Hamlet from an Actor's Prompt-Book." At the view of Hamlet expressed in the pamphlet and illustrated in action it is impossible to cavil. It has most qualities of picturesqueness, earnestness, courtesy, and distinction that are expected in Hamlets of note, and it fails only in those respects in which all Hamlets within living memory have failed—in the exemplification, that is, of gifts genuinely tragic, which seems to be a lost art. Hereafter the temptation may perhaps present itself to dwell upon points of the kind. At present it is sufficient to say that it takes its place among Hamlets to be recognized, and that while there is much in the conception to applaud, there is no affectation of so-called new readings, and but a few instances in which the method is mistaken or overcharged. Mrs. Tree's Ophelia is picturesque, thoughtful, and attractive. It is too dramatic in the mad scenes. Ophelia is, after all, the apotheosis, as it were, of an *ingénue* part, and does not call for great tragic gifts. The best Ophelias we have seen have, one and all, been promising young artists, and not actresses of position. The melancholy and madness of Ophelia are gentle, pathetic, piteous, and not tragic. There is no room for doubt on this subject. The words themselves show it. A passage descriptive of Ophelia's method, but excised as a rule in representation, and assigned a character whose name does not even figure in the cast, describes her proceedings wholly unlike anything ever realized on the stage. Part of it, of course, cannot be done, since the text does not warrant it:—

She speaks much of her father; says she hears  
There's tricks i' the world; and hemms, and beats  
her heart;  
Spurns enviously at straws; speaks things in doubt,  
That carry but half sense: her speech is nothing,  
Yet the unshaped use of it doth move  
The hearers to collection; they aim at it,  
And botch the words up fit to their own thoughts;  
Which, as her winks, and nods, and gestures yield  
them,

Indeed would make one think there might be thought,  
Though nothing sure, yet much unhappily.

If this is not enough—and it is Shakespeare's, mark ye—then are the famous words of Laertes surely no mean judge:—  
Thought and affliction, passion, hell itself  
She turns to favour and to prettiness.

Favour and prettiness, then, represent the practical limits of Ophelia's manifestations. If once we cou'd have "Hamlet" played in its entirety, both actors and public would learn much concerning the play, the knowledge of which is confined to the few. Such a presentation, eminently desirable in itself, would have to be given before an audience of scholars if, as is said by a good authority, perhaps the best, to give the entire text would occupy six hours.

Of the other characters, the Polonius of Mr. Holman Clark is the best. A word of praise is deserved, however, by the First Actor of Mr. Allan. When the actors come on the stage in their travelling dress the Player Queen is no longer dressed as a boy. This is a backward step which surprises us in a management so intellectual as that of Mr. Tree.

## Dramatic Gossip.

Not a very hopeful prospect is that of "The Sleeping Partner," a piece of German origin which reaches London by way of America, and was produced on Tuesday at the Criterion. It has all the faults of the German school of a generation or more ago—characters without consistency and often without a reason for existing, purposeless episodes, and an inconsequential story. In some fashion or other, too, the story has more than once previously been told in this country. A fairly competent interpretation by Mr. James Welch, Mr. Frederic Terry, and Miss Lena Ashwell saved it from collapse, but it is not likely to be heard of long.

MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER and the St. James's company appeared on Monday at the Grand Theatre, Islington, in "The Prisoner of Zenda."

In the farewell speech of Mr. Tree at the close of the season at Her Majesty's on Friday se'night the new piece of information of dramatic interest was the definite promise of a revival of "Julius Caesar" during the next season with costumes designed by Mr. Alma Tadema. The season will begin on the 1st of November.

THE Lyric Theatre reopens this evening with "The Sign of the Cross," with Mr. Wilson Barrett in his original part of Marcus Superbus.

MR. ALEXANDER will, it is said, play Henri de Lagardère in a new adaptation by Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy of "Le Bossu" of M. Paul Féval. Fechter's performance at the Lyceum of this character in "The Duke's Motto," another adaptation, was one of his great successes.

THE new Drury Lane drama is, it is said, to be called "The White Heather: a Story of Moor and City." Reflection may possibly suggest the substitution of something simpler and more taking.

"HENRY V." is to be the next Shakspearean revival at the St. James's.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—L. S.—R. O. G.—G. E.—S. S.—R. D.—I. F. S.—received.  
T. S. C.—You should send such a question to Notes and Queries.

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*Erratum.*—No. 3642, p. 223, col. 2, line 39 from bottom, for "red and white" read red and black.

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